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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

FREEDOM of speech appears to be wearing pretty thin in Montreal. A meeting which was to have been addressed last week by Mr. Tim Buck on his favorite subject of workers' unity for the war effort was suppressed by the city executive; and a meeting of protest against the suppression was suppressed by the refusal of the owners of the hall to rent it for that purpose. The reasons for the refusal to rent the hall for the second meeting are of course not fully disclosed; the owners of a hall are under no obligation to give reasons for refusing to rent it. But the suppression by the city executive was upon representations that the meeting would be likely to provoke disorder, representations to which the Director of Police is reported to have answered, "I don't think there will be any trouble unless you people go there to make it."

If public meetings in Montreal were likely always to be concerned solely with the affairs of that city or of the province of Quebec, it might be impertinent of Canadians in other provinces to take any interest in the fact that they can only be held if they are not objected to by a certain faction of the Quebec population. (We do not say a certain racial element, for there has been a good deal of protest among French-Canadians about this suppression.) But public meetings in Montreal are frequently concerned with affairs of the profoundest interest to all Canadians; and the unanimity of the Quebec delegation in the House of Commons on such affairs may thus be procured by the device of preventing one side of a question from being presented to the voters. So long as the province of Quebec remains in Confederation, therefore, it becomes a matter of great importance to the rest of Canada that the ordinary freedoms of democracy should operate within its boundaries.

There is no desire on the part of the other provinces to drive Quebec out of Confederation; but if it is the desire of Quebec not to be a democracy, and of the other provinces to remain democratic, the continuance of the association will become extremely difficult. It is for Quebec to decide. The question is of instant importance, because the faction in question entertains views concerning the attitude of Canada towards Russia which are violently dissented from by other elements in the Dominion, and if the issue is not decided by fair democratic processes of discussion and majority decision it will tear the country apart.

Ontario Reversals

THE Montreal *Gazette's* reasons why the electors of Ontario are entitled to say whether the Liberal Government should remain in office are very different from the reasons put forward by Col. Drew and Mr. Frost, and appear to us a good deal franker and more accurate. The *Gazette* puts no accent at all on the change of leadership, says nothing about the present state of the war, and makes no claim that there has been a "break-up" of the Liberal party.

"Change of leadership is the least of the metamorphoses the Ontario Government has undergone since the 1937 election," says the *Gazette*. The important changes which it cites are two, and consist in the abandonment of the anti-King policy and the reversal of the policy towards the C.I.O. That there has been a reversal on the C.I.O. we should be the last to deny, but we do not think it is as serious a factor as the *Gazette* makes it. Mr. Hepburn's antipathy towards that form of labor organization was, as we pointed out at the time, purely oratorical. He never enunciated any policy, never devised any legislation, for suppressing the C.I.O. in Ontario; he just denounced them.

"DOWN IN THE DRINK" NOW HOLDS FEW TERRORS FOR R.A.F. FLYERS. OFF AFRICA THIS PLANE CREW SCANS THE SEA BELOW FOR SURVIVORS.
(Other pictures, page 26)

The Ontario electors enjoyed hearing them denounced at the time, and elected him. Later on they enjoyed seeing them kissed on both cheeks, and would quite probably have elected him again so far as that matter went.

But the abandonment of the anti-King policy is quite another matter, and is surely the real reason for the change of attitude on the part of Col. Drew and Mr. Frost and the provincial Conservatives generally. For the Government which Col. Drew voted to extend in 1942 was actually a form—and the most vigorous and effective form—of Opposition to the Liberal Government at Ottawa, and there was ample reason why Conservatives whose chief object was to get rid of Mr. King at Ottawa should be willing to tolerate an anti-King "Liberal" Government at Queen's Park. It was not merely a matter of Mr. Hepburn's personal feud against the Prime Minister, which taken by itself would never have been able to compel the support of men like Mr. McQuesten, Dr. McArthur and Mr. Nixon himself. Professor Innis, one of the more acute of our academic students of politics, has for some time been pointing out that the decline in the importance of Parliament as against the ministry of the day has been forcing Opposition activity to seek new channels, and that the provincial legislatures would naturally serve at times in that capacity. The Hepburn policy did therefore represent a certain natural resentment in Ontario against the importance of Quebec in the King administration, a resentment which could not secure adequate expression at Ottawa.

But the Government which Col. Drew votes against extending in 1943 is a supporter of the Liberal Government at Ottawa, and must therefore be opposed by all true Conservatives. We believe that Col. Drew would now be opposing it even if it were still led by Mr. Hepburn (if such a thing as Mr. Hepburn supporting Mr. King were conceivable). We believe that if Mr. Nixon as its leader were still harrying Mr. King, and could be relied upon to go on harrying Mr. King, Col. Drew would still be willing to extend the Legislature,—for he would naturally be convinced that as a King-harrying Government it must still have the support of the people of Ontario. He will presumably fight the election chiefly on the ground of the King Government's deficiencies as a war administration, for as yet there has been no sign of the provincial Conservatives having any provincial policies of their own. He will have the new advantage of not having to disprove the claim that his opponents are even more of a nuisance to Mr. King than he can be.

We publish this week two profoundly moving works by two of the younger Canadian poets. "Jericho to Bermuda" by L. A. MacKay appears on page 3.

"Joe Harris, 1913-42," a Canadian soldier's epitaph in poetical prose by Captain Earle Birney, appears on page 25.

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Compulsion Comes

WHAT we are failing to realize about this Selective Service business is that the shortages of labor have at last reached the occupations into which workers have to be pushed. Heretofore the problem has been chiefly to fill up the new munitions factories and shipyards, and the relative earning power of these occupations has been on the whole a sufficient attraction. Now we have to fill up mining and agriculture, both seriously depleted by the withdrawal of workers for the forces and the munitions plants. And the old Selective Service policy, of merely blocking the movement of workers already unemployed so as to prevent their going to less essential occupations, is no longer adequate. A certain measure of compulsion has become necessary.

Now the use of compulsion in economic life is extraordinarily repugnant to Canadians, and would only be tolerated in a very grave emergency. It will, we think, be tolerated in this emergency; but it is important that it should be accompanied by every possible measure to make the compelled activity tolerable and indeed welcome to the compelled person. There is no doubt that the occupations towards which compulsion is needed in order to produce the desired labor supply are inadequately remunerated in present conditions. Agriculture has fortunately been rewarded, ever since the war crisis began, by exceptionally large crops per unit of farm labor; but that was due to favorable weather conditions, which we could not expect to be repeated indefinitely.

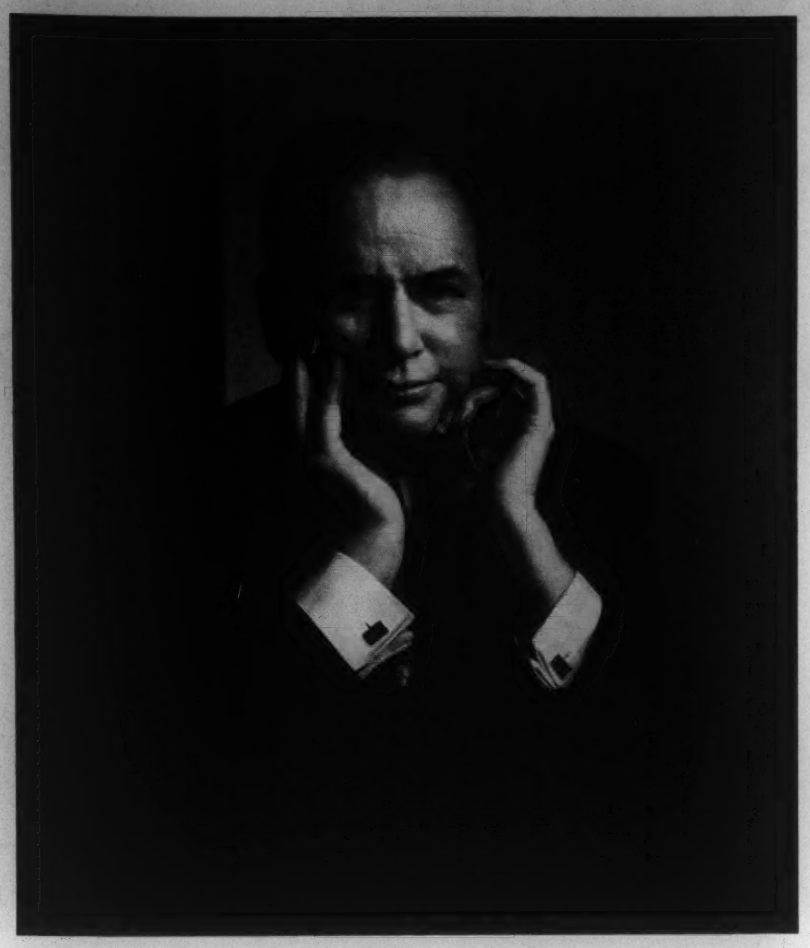
In peace time this situation would be corrected by a sharp rise in wages, especially in agriculture, where payment is not by the hour but by the week, and where the labor supply cannot be extended by the use of overtime. It seems to us highly desirable that this rise should be allowed to take place in wartime, in order to lessen both the resistance to compulsion and the amount of compulsion needed. Labor having registered its disapproval of the cost-of-living bonus, the compensation to consumers for the increased cost of agricultural products could be made as a family allowance.

Mr. Macaulay Leaves

THE withdrawal from active political life of Mr. Leopold Macaulay is extremely disquieting. He combines the qualities of youth, energy, intelligence and long political experience in a degree that is rare in Ontario provincial politics; and that combination happens to be needed very badly. Apart from the loss to public life, there is in his departure a suggestion that all is not yet well with the Conservative party; for Mr. Macaulay is not, we think, the kind of man to put off his harness merely because he sees little assurance of immediate victory.

The need of the country for men of Mr. Macaulay's type, in its present very critical days, is obvious and urgent. In a country more politically mature, such a man, if he found himself uncomfortable in his party, would find little difficulty in moving over to another party which he might find more congenial; in Canada men in that position are usually a dead loss to public life, as they either withdraw altogether, as Mr. Macaulay is doing, or slacken their energies and join the "dead

(Continued on Page Three)



MR. JUSTICE C. P. McTAGUE —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Searchlight on Labor Problem

BY COROLYN COX

THE Honorable Mr. Justice Charles Patrick McTague ought to be able to do the trick for Canada, if anybody can. Chairman of the newly reorganized National War Labor Board, he had already licked the toughest single labor problem the country had on its books before he took hold of his present assignment. There has been no trouble on the Great Lakes since McTague combed out what was admittedly a "bad situation".

To start off with, there is himself. Underneath the success title, The Honorable Mr. Justice, you find the human, fair, tough, good sport, Charlie McTague, who has worked with his own hands, learned what Canadians are made of on the baseball diamonds of the Dominion, went through the First Great War in the ranks,—and was continually in disciplinary trouble when not up in the line in France! He doesn't expect Canadians, either employer or employee, to be doctrinarians, and doesn't consider that as chairman of a labor conciliation board he is pinch hitting for God Almighty and should lay down a chart of human behavior.

He is a practical, decent citizen who concedes the right of other citizens to have ideas of their own, hopes Canadians aren't so dumb but what they can reason out the present labor difficulties and arrive at a sound method of settling disputes without retracing past miseries of older industrial nations and wasting precious time needed for war production. He expects Canada to be at least as bright as any other nation in solving any problem with which she is confronted.

Justice McTague was born in Guelph, is fifty-three years old. His parents were both Irish, their families having come over from North and South Ireland respectively in the early part of the last century, in one or another of the exoduses—either "the Famine" or the "Big Wind", no doubt. As superintendent of the Bell Organ and Piano Co. in Guelph, his father wasn't well enough off to spoil his boys. After the Catholic Separate School, Charlie went to Guelph Collegiate, then to the Faculty of Education at Toronto University for a teaching certificate. He played every game there was to play, helped finance his education through his proficiency in baseball, was on the football team that won for St. Michael's College at Toronto University the Intermediate Dominion Championship.

McTague also taught in the High School course of St. Michael's while he was getting his B.A. The day after he got it he enlisted in the Artillery, went overseas early in 1917 and was continually in action till the Armistice. It was a restless young sergeant who was demobbed in 1919, thought perhaps the Mounted Police would be about the only haven to seek for action and escape from boredom. But he took himself in hand, decided to shove through law school, was articled to F. J. Hughes, K.C., in Toronto, went through Osgoode Hall, came out head of the class of 1920 in one of the fast jobs they did on returned men.

An Active Citizen

He looked the Province over for his stamping ground, noticed the streets of Windsor were torn up and something seemed to be going on there, hung out his shingle on his own. From the start he did very well, till by 1931 he was head of a firm of ten lawyers —McTague, Clark, Springsteen, Racine and Spencer. Court and counsel work occupied his attention, then latterly corporation law. He became director of many firms, including Trust and Guarantee Co. Ltd., International Bridge Co., Champion Spark Plug Company Ltd., Canadian Greyhound Lines Ltd., and Purity Dairies Ltd. His chief concern as a citizen was economics, not politics. He served as President of the Border City Chamber of Commerce.

McTague was made a K.C. in 1933, appointed to the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario in '35 and to the Court of Appeal in '38.

His interest and experience in labor problems began with the depression, and as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Windsor his responsibility and contacts were broad. He was continually being chosen as arbitrator by both labor and employer in local disputes. By 1939 he began to take on formal work on conciliation boards. When the Hon. Norman McLarty of Windsor became Dominion Minister of Labor, he reached out for help from his fellow citizen of Windsor whose success he had witnessed on his home ground. McTague was appointed on numerous conciliation boards, then given the knotty problem of the difficulties between employers and men when the Seamen's Union was involved on the Great Lakes. Arising out of his work then came the Maritime Adjustment Board, of which he is still Chairman, —a group of arbitrators chosen by shipowners and union, both agreeing to abide by the Board's decisions. The scheme has worked.

Next came the Cape Breton coal miners, conceded to be one of the most difficult groups of men working in one of the most difficult fields in Canada. McTague chaired a Conciliation Board of three, the other two each as tough and determined as they come, each prepared to find the chairman and each other difficult. Justice McTague managed to reach agreement between himself, Ralph Bell and Frank Scott, all three men became fast friends, and all three were chosen again next year by agreement of all parties to deal with further disputes in the same field.

At Kirkland Lake

Justice McTague headed the Kirkland Lake Board of Conciliation which became the background of one of the bitterest chapters in Canadian labor history. The Board unanimously, recommended recognition of the union, the mine owners refused to accept the recommendation, and after holding out miserably as long as they could, the miners returned to work. Ever after Canadian labor has referred to this occasion as basically an example of the employers defying a Government Board, ask why no drastic action was taken by Government, and therefore feel they are justified in assuming no action shall be taken against a union that defies a Government Board. The precedent created a difficult position.

In all his experience, Justice McTague has only sat on one board when decision was other than unanimous. Since 1940 he has been chairman of the War Contracts Depreciation Board, too.

The general public of Canada is currently watching Justice McTague with a sense of oneness with his frame of mind. In each war emergency that has swept over the Dominion, the temper of the people has been for forthright action, to hit hard with taxes, price control, rationing, whatever was needed. Justice McTague has been for some time closely involved in the growing labor unrest and the increasing number of disputes. He has called a series of public hearings in Ottawa, and day after day all and sundry trek up to the fourth floor of the old Union Station, jam the conference room of the Board of Railway Commissioners where the interesting, exciting, dramatic confab is going on.

"What is all this trouble, anyway?" McTague and Canada seem to be asking. Justice McTague has noted what Great Britain did about it all, and the Parliamentary Committee that sat over there. There is also the example of Sweden where, labor having united, the employers organized in a Federation that is nationwide. Literal collective bargaining goes on between united labor and united employers, and that seems to work. Here, so far, each plant has pounded away on its own labor agreements by itself.

What is the picture in Canada, Justice McTague asks, determined that these hearings shall get it out for the country to see. Both labor and industry must have a chance to voice their views, because it is their problem. When the issues are clear, Canada must get ahead with a solution that fits her own particular needs. The "probs" are she will act—courageously, creatively. That has been her policy in every other field.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Money and the Right of Sanctuary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MY HEARTIEST congratulations to you on your editorial, "Day of Compassion." Yours is the first periodical that has recognized the great blunder Canada is making by restricting the flow of refugees from Europe. A word of thanks must be extended to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for setting aside a "day of compassion" for the Jews; but when will the Christian religious bodies of Canada prevail upon the Canadian government to act, to do something that will alleviate the sufferings of these defenceless people? When will the Canadian press re-echo with editorials similar to yours, reminding us that we in Canada will be indirectly responsible for the murder of hundreds of thousands of Jews if we continue to refuse them the safety of our Canadian shores?

What further atrocities must the Nazis commit before our government will consent to aid their victims? Since 1933, the year the Nazis began their persecution, we have had protest meetings, rallies, notes sent to the German government, and other futile gestures. But no-one has made any great effort to start a public movement to have these poor souls settled on our great open spaces. All we did was to sit back and read how the Nazis year by year were carrying out their brutal plans. True, Canada consented to accept from oppressed countries a number of Jews who had great financial resources, thus proving once more that freedom and safety can be purchased at a price; that if you are fortunate enough to possess wealth you can be secure, but if not you must accept your fate, of fear and hunger and death. Is this the attitude of a democratic, humane, Christian country?

The standard reply to the question, Why does not Canada allow Jews and other refugees into the country? is that they will create unemployment and lower the standard of living. The years during which the United States opened its gates to the peoples of Europe were the years during which it grew from a small nation to one of the mightiest powers of the world. But the general question of immigration is one for postwar days. At present we must provide at least a temporary haven for such Jews as can escape from Europe. The time grows short. At this very moment the Jews are filling the graves they have already dug. A whole people is being massacred. Are we going to do nothing to save them?

Toronto, Ont. KEN MURRAY.

Free Prisoners

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PEOPLE with a keen sense of retributive justice are greatly worried by reports of Italian prisoners of war cycling along the English roads to and from their work, without guards and on obviously new bicycles—things beyond the reach of all but the very fortunate among us. The matter has even been taken up with the Home Secretary and the War Office.

The truth of the reports is freely and officially admitted. Italian prisoners work on farms, because their labor is needed, and because most of them are glad of the chance. They cycle to work, because otherwise they would lose a lot of time. And there are no guards, because guards cannot be spared. The only precaution taken is that the bicycles are red.

"I think you will agree," says the official spokesman of the War Office, in answer to the M.P. who raised the question, "that there is justifiable purpose behind these arrangements."

No doubt, the War Office is right. An Italian prisoner cheerfully tilling an English field is a much more useful and less troublesome person than the same prisoner sitting behind barb-wire and biting his finger-nails in sullen boredom. He is at least earning his keep. And probably the last thought that enters his mind is of trying to escape. Escape to what?

The English are the least vengeful people in the world. Besides, they have never taken the Italians seriously as enemies, and they refuse to take them seriously as prisoners. Nevertheless there is something almost comic about the idea of those "wop" ex-warriors trundling peacefully along the English lanes on their pretty red bicycles, as though the Adolfs had ceased from hitling and the Mussos duced no more.

Earnest people talk about inflicting condign punishment on the war-guilty! That job had better be left to the Russians and Poles and Czechs and Jugoslavs. They are far more likely to remember and repay—in full.

PETER DONOVAN.

Poles in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE dispute—temporary in character let us hope—between Soviet Russia and Poland is often commented on in the press on the basis of lack of knowledge of the facts or unfavorable propaganda detrimental to the Polish nation. A nation which has fought incessantly and without compromise for the last four years against the cruelest of foes for its very right to live does not deserve condemnation or hindrance in its struggle, nor yet to have its faith in justice and fairness shaken.

In our time of stress you published under date of May 1, an excellent article by Willson Woodside, your brilliant and distinguished political commentator, which is based on a profound knowledge of the real facts, and discloses the Russian-Polish dispute in its true light.

We are convinced that the aforementioned article has brought to the general public a clear picture of the situation, thus contributing to a calm and impartial estimation of the relations between Poland and Russia.

This is to express to you the sincere thanks of the Association of Polish Engineers in Canada numbering more than two hundred members, as well as several hundred skilled workmen, who have come to hospitable Canada and are now engaged in Canadian war industries.

Ottawa, Ont. R. R. NOWAKOWSKI

ALL ABOARD

OUT, also, for the duration
Are our pleasant jaunts hither and yonder;
Come summer, we'll take a Scotch vacation
And let our minds wander!

MAY RICHSTONE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

wood" element in the party. We feel that the next Ontario Legislature is going to be very lacking in Macaulays, and may be almost wholly made up of men who are either too young or too old, in years or outlook or both.

Seeing Conspiracy

GREAT wits are sure to madness near allied, and the Winnipeg *Free Press*, the most brilliant editorial page in Canada, is not entirely sane on certain subjects, chief among which is Mr. Meighen. It has been reviewing the recent book on "The Royal Power of Dissolution" by Eugene Forsey, whose article on the powers and responsibilities of the Crown in regard to extensions of the life of the Legislature or Parliament appears in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT; and it finds that the publication of the book was part of the great conspiracy to bring Mr. Meighen back into public life, but happened, unfortunately for the authors of the conspiracy, to be delayed by unforeseen circumstances until it was too late to be useful to that end. Whenever it thinks of Mr. Meighen the *Free Press* thinks of conspiracies; it is a clear case of persecution mania. The fact that Dr. Forsey is an ardent Socialist and has the lowest opinion of most of Mr. Meighen's policies does not bother it in the least. By this time it probably thinks that SATURDAY NIGHT is in the conspiracy too.

The *Free Press* maintains, as we predicted some months ago that it would, that whatever might have been the correct constitutional theory before 1926, the results of the election of that year abolished for ever the idea that the Crown in Canada can refuse to act upon the advice of its existing ministers to dissolve Parliament, and seek other advisers who will undertake to carry on the government with the existing House. This proposition, that the constitution of Canada—the unwritten part of it—can be altered by a single election in which a number of other issues affect the result appears to us to be dangerous in the extreme. Besides, if it works in one direction, should it not work in the other? If the 1926 election had been favorable to Mr. Meighen, would the *Free Press* admit that that also settled the question, and that henceforth—at least until after another general election—the Crown *could* refuse to grant dissolution? Of course it wouldn't, and quite rightly not.

But the most lamentable thing in the *Free Press* review is its determined effort to make it appear that Mr. Meighen, and Lord Byng, and Dr. Forsey, and SATURDAY NIGHT, and everybody else in the present or former conspiracy, were or are all endeavoring to establish for the Crown in Canada a status different from that of the Crown in Great Britain, and, to establish for the Parliament of Canada a status inferior to that of the Parliament of Great Britain. There is not a shadow of justification for this charge. Mr. King, it is true, endeavored, by trying to persuade Lord Byng to consult the British Government, to create the impression that the Crown in Canada was acting on that occasion as the agent of an outside authority, and not as part of a purely Canadian constitutional structure; but he failed to do so. Dr. Forsey is at the greatest pains to show that the powers which he claims for the Crown at Ottawa and at the provincial capitals are identical with the powers which he claims for the Crown at Westminster. It is true that Dr. Forsey deals at length with a great number of cases of refusal of dissolution in the self-governing Dominions; but he makes no attempt to establish a different platform for them there from that on which dissolution can, in his opinion and in the opinion of a great mass of authorities, be refused in Great Britain.

The *Free Press* would not, of course, be able to get anywhere with this sort of argument if there were two or three undeniable cases of refusal of dissolution in Great Britain in the last half-century or so. It happens, however, that Great Britain, with usually a two-party Parliament, has not had many situations in which refusal could reasonably be justified. In effect the *Free Press* argument is that a sufficient number of *grants* of dissolution establish the non-existence of the right to refuse it—a very precarious argument indeed, of just about the same solidity as the argument that the vote in 1926 in Canada abolished the right of refusal. But in order to get this far the *Free Press* has also to get around or over the one serious hurdle, of the condition attached by the King to the dissolution in 1910, in the crisis over the Parliament Bill. If a condition can be attached to the grant of dissolution, it follows obviously that dissolution can be refused if the condition is not accepted; and the *Free Press* doctrine is that dissolution can never be refused. So it has to argue that this condition was of no importance and was accepted by the Prime Minister of the day merely to spare the King's feelings, and not because he was obliged to accept it. Dr. Forsey, of course, treats it as a real condition.

These questions are of infinitely more than historic or academic interest. They are of the liveliest importance at a moment when the fast-growing power of the Cabinet over Parliament, and of Parliament over the electorate, is creating the prospect of an almost impregnable office-holding group determining the public policies of this country for generations. We deeply regret that the *Free Press*, merely because its partisan sympathies happened to be against the side which in 1926 stood out for the rights of the Crown and Parliament as against the Government of the day, should still be upholding a constitutional concept which may in a few years lead to conditions which it would be the first to deplore. And all because of a hatred of Mr. Meighen and of Downing Street, neither of which has anything to do with the future of this country!

JERICHO TO BERMUDA

THIS is no crusade, it's a mess we have to clean up.
How did we get in the mess? Is it everyone else's fault?
We are the salt of the earth. Tears too, and blood, are salt.
Shall we be surprised if these are mixed in the cup?

We patted Peace on the head, and smirked in our shell.
Our death on China fell like the monsoon rain.
Our death paraded, grinning at us, on the hills of Spain,
And we grinned cheerfully back, and wished him well.

All the long soggy years when the wolves were rallying,
They were noble beasts, we said, and much misunderstood.
It's hard names now, fine threats to curdle the blood—
They at least are damned for their deeds, and not for dallying.

Look! Is it only the white rain dripping from our quiet eaves?
Is it only the wind screaming? Shall we go to our beds
With quiet hearts, and shrewd contented heads?
Do we not know, even now, whose brother fell among thieves?

L. A. MACKAY.

CHINESE PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT (Copyright in All Countries)

Loyal Ukrainians

WE FIND the views of the Toronto *Telegram* as to what constitutes a "loyal" Ukrainian somewhat difficult to follow. The Ukraine became a Socialist Soviet Republic in early 1920, and a member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.) on July 6, 1923. If the Russian Soviet army had not driven out the Poles under Petliura in May 1920 it is highly probable that a considerable part of what is now the Ukraine would have been Poland during the remainder of the inter-war period. The Soviet government, centralized in Moscow, is therefore the national authority to which Ukrainians owe allegiance; and since that government is not only recognized as the government of the U.S.S.R., including the Ukraine, by both Canada and Great Britain, but is also party to a treaty with Great Britain for waging common war against Hitlerite Germany, it would seem to us that the *Telegram* ought to regard a Ukrainian who supports the U.S.S.R. government as a loyal Ukrainian. Apparently however it does nothing of the kind, reserving that term of approval for Ukrainians who desire to set up a Ukrainian government entirely independent of Moscow—and who seem to us to be in much the same constitutional position as the Irish Republican Army, who desire to set up an Irish government entirely independent of the British Crown, and to overthrow the government established by the Irish "treaty" with Great Britain.

The trouble with the *Telegram*, of course, is that the government of the U.S.S.R. is communist. Now it is perfectly open to the *Telegram* to dislike communism as a form of government for Canada, and indeed we share that dislike. We also dislike republicanism as a form of government for Canada, and we believe the *Telegram* does also. But we do not disapprove of republicanism as a form of government for the Americans, who obviously and very strongly desire that form; and we should not dream of supporting any society of Americans which conspired to replace it with monarchy or the corporative state or any other political device of modern times. And we do not disapprove of communism as a form of government for the U.S.S.R., including the Ukraine. We are indeed rather devoutly thankful for it, for we question very greatly whether any other form of government *possible to the Russian people* (who are not exactly convinced and experienced democrats or parliamentarians, and who live on the borders of the satellite states of Germany) would have enabled them to withstand the might of the terrific German offensive of 1941 and 1942. We do not therefore feel at all inclined to support the operations of Ukrainian organizations in Canada which are primarily interested in overthrowing the authority of the U.S.S.R. in the Ukraine.

THE PASSING SHOW

IF THE constitution had anything to do with Liberal conventions, we should say that Mr. Nixon's election was unconstitutional. It took place before Mr. Hepburn's resignation had been read and accepted.

•

Eire has plenty of oranges . . . Yes, that's what we said. Not Orangemen.

•

"Economic interests are very close to religious interests." — Mgr. Charbonneau, Archbishop of Montreal, as reported in Le Devoir.

Too true, too true!

•

Who buys fat cattle need not himself be fat; but he who buys black market beef or gasoline must be pretty black.

•

Patriotic Ode

The loss of Tunisia
Makes the Axis feel dizzier.

•

Well, it took four Victory Loans, but we did get a victory.

•

Mussolini's favorite song: "Roman in the Gloamin'."

•

We wish the Communists would stop talking about Quislings. At the time when Mr. Quisling Quislinged he was doing exactly what they wanted us all to do. It was only many months later that they discovered he was a traitor.

•

Brussels sprouts are banned in Britain. There is one wartime control that ought never to be given up after the war.

•

SIR WILLIAM MULOCH, 99, CONFIDENT OF FUTURE
—Montreal *Star* headline.

Hopeful that by the time he is a hundred the newspapers will spell his name right.

•

A war correspondent at the front complains it is difficult to get the news. It is not exactly child's play for the men in the services to make the news in the first place.

•

Hymn of Hate for Hoarders

We all hate hoarders, but the ones who get most roundly scored
Are those who bought up all the stuff we'd hoped that we could hoard.

NICK.

•

Post war plans of the nylon industry include a change-over from parachute yarns to hosiery yarns in a matter of days. That is really getting down to earth.

•

Mental disorder, according to a news dispatch, is one of the army's major medical problems. Any private will bear this out and display his sergeant as evidence.

•

A government study of absenteeism discloses that in some war plants it goes as high as 24 per cent. Next Monday, for instance, the popular song will probably be: "Twenty-fourth of May is the Queen's birthday. If I don't get a bromo-seltzer I'm going to stay away!"

•

Who says we have no ambition left in Canada? The Sugar Administrator announces that some women applied for 200 pounds of sugar for canning.

•

The advertisement read: "Young missionary (gentleman) wants room and board in North End of Montreal." There is plenty of good work to be done there if a person has the ambition.

•

Mr. Speaker Meditates

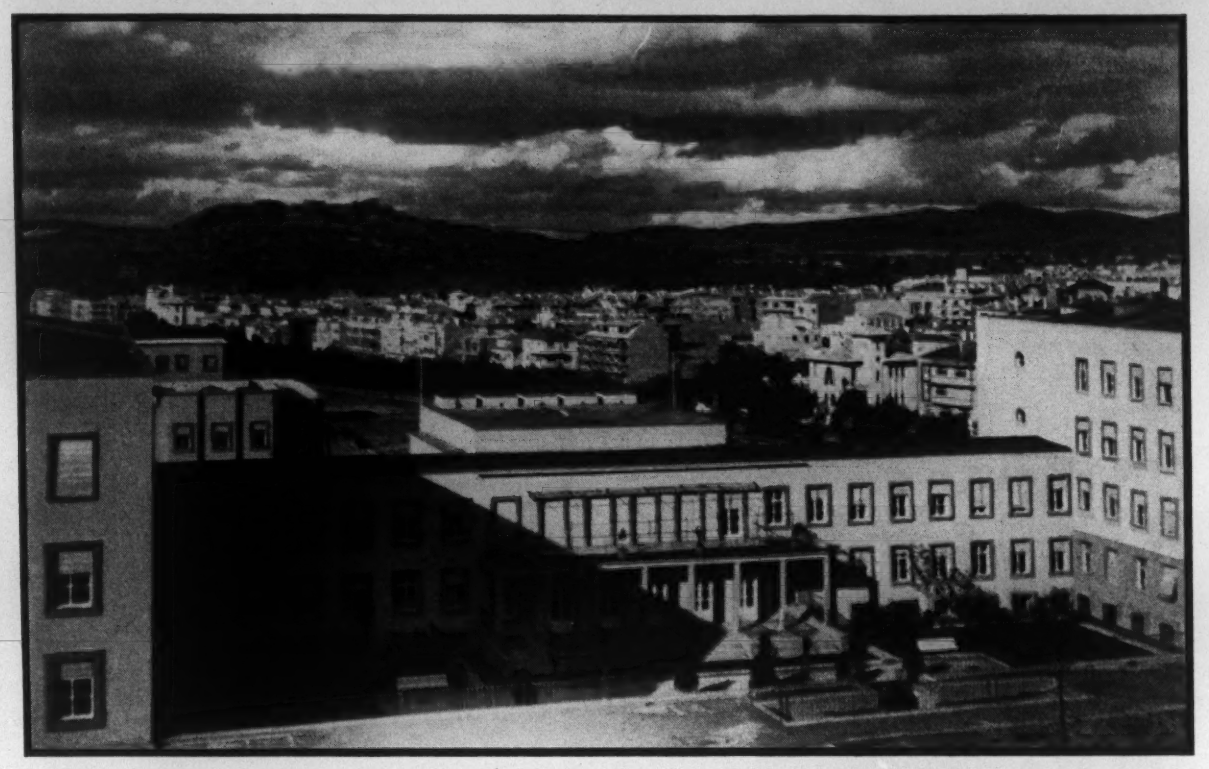
As I look at the mace lying there in its place,
With its ebony haft and its flashy gilt crown,
I see once again, grim breastplated men
Who came thundering in before Prayers could begin,
Their Captain in jack-boots all muddy and brown.

"That bauble," he cried, in his tyrannous pride,
"Take it out and dispose of the thing as you will.
Dismiss these fat carles, bootlickers for Charles,
All courtiers' tools, debaters and fools,
Who haven't the gentleman's wit to be still."

A King lost his head. But Cromwell is dead,
And the mace is still lying where erstwhile it lay
And Parliament sits and cudgels its wits
To keep freedom alight in a world dark as night;
While the British Tradition still goes on its way.

J. E. M.

War's Spotlight Shifts to Eastern Europe . . .



Bird's-eye view of Ankara "symbol of the new Turkey"; modern government offices in foreground.

By Jill Massingham

ANKARA is the symbol of the new Turkey. Istanbul is the monument to the old. The real Turkey is to be found in the villages of Anatolia — villages which have not changed so much in the past 21 years as the contrast between Istanbul and Ankara would lead one to suppose.

The Turk is essentially conservative. He builds slowly on firm foundations and is not swept off his feet by new enthusiasms. Hence, after the Kemalist Revolution, once the new form of government was established, the people began to build up a new State—gradually, and at great financial cost. "The sick man of Europe" of the last century, the man who borrowed prodigious sums from foreign powers and mortgaged his empire in return, has grown well. There has been no confiscation of foreign concessions, no vast borrowing from abroad and then a unilateral repudiation of debt. The Turk is too honest to play the tricks nations have been accustomed to play upon one another since the end of the Great War.

By hard work and enterprise, foreigners have been bought out and Turkish capital is replacing foreign. Bit by bit, as funds become available, new roads, new buildings, new industries are being developed, agriculture extended, social services improved.

Two Capitals

The only spectacular growth is the new capital of Ankara, high up on the brown, barren hills of North Western Anatolia. Cold winds blow through the broad acacia-lined boulevards, and around the palatial, modernistic government offices. But whenever work permits, the residents travel to the muggy, enervating climate of Istanbul, there to enjoy the gay resorts and to bathe in the waters of the Golden Horn. The only thing in common which the two capitals have, is the variety of racial type seen. Like other countries in the Levant, Turkey has been the melting pot of the Asiatic, African and European peoples who meet at the eastern Mediterranean cross-roads.

In the villages there is the same mixture of tall, blonde "Nordic," bearded Arab, stocky Slav and brown Mongolian as in Istanbul. The Turkish village is not a thing of beauty. A collection of stone or wooden huts stand around a square of hardened earth which is shaded by one or two plane trees. There may be some gardens in front of the cottages and a market place where the women sell vegetables and fruit from baskets placed on the ground. There is a well, but not much sanitation. Goats, sheep, poultry, dogs and children roam amongst the dwelling places. Women will be washing clothes in a river, if there is one near, otherwise beside the well.

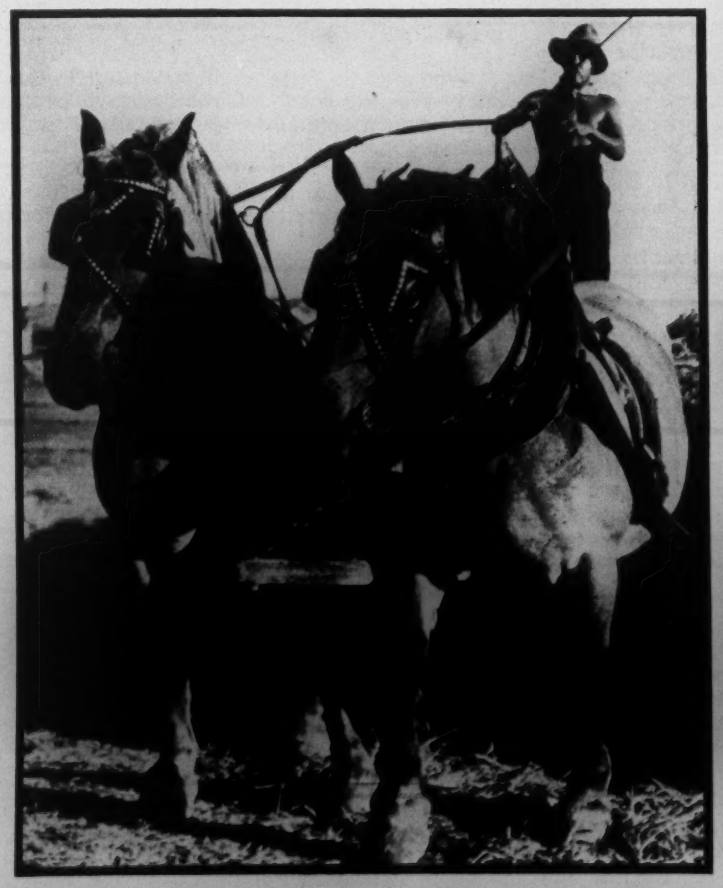
Hard Life for Women

Other women will be cooking pillaff (rice and mutton done in fat) over a charcoal fire and attending to other domestic duties such as weaving cloth on a simple loom. More women will be doing back-breaking work in the unenclosed fields. Underneath the plane trees, when the weather is warm, the men will be sitting, smoking a hookah, drinking numerous cups of coffee and gazing out towards the distant hills, deep in thought. Conversation will be quiet and infrequent. The Turk takes his pleasures sadly, but he leaves all the hard work in house and field to his womenfolk.

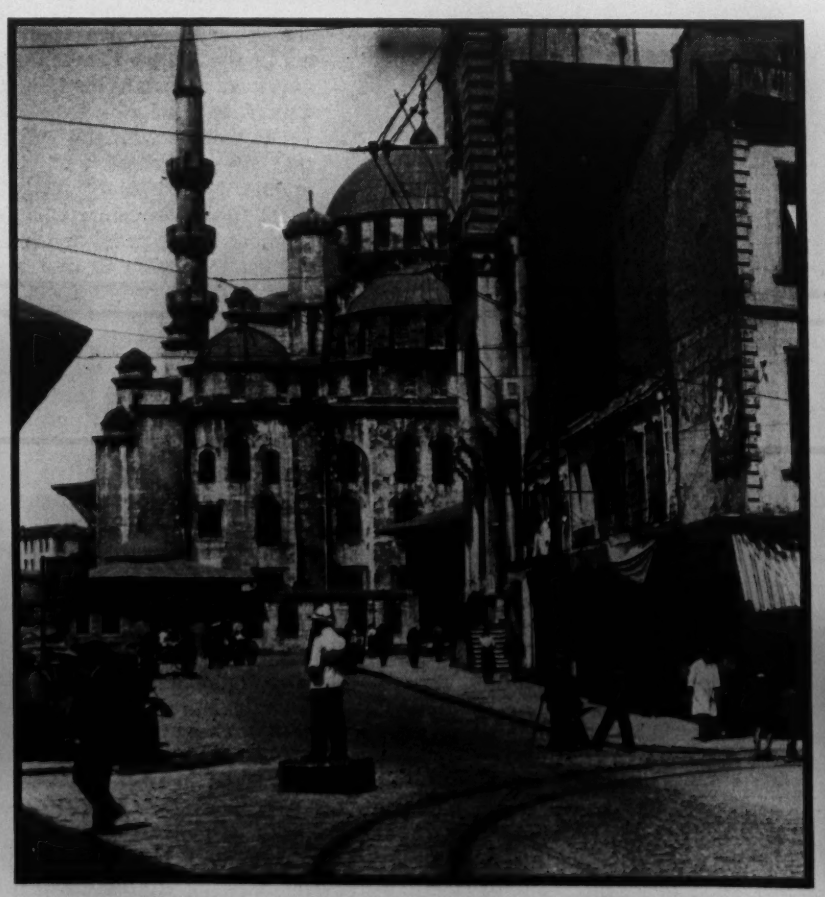
The traveller is met with courtesy by the village headman and is offered a tiny cup of black coffee and a small plateful of quince jam or a piece of halva (a sweetmeat made of sesame seed) to go with it, before being shown to the wayside inn.

Life has been thus in the Turkish villages for centuries. But at least two changes have been brought about by the Revolution. Cholera, smallpox, typhus, have been stamped out and in all but the remotest village, stands a whitewashed, stone-built schoolhouse. Better health and better education are signs of the New Turkey. As yet, the peasant child

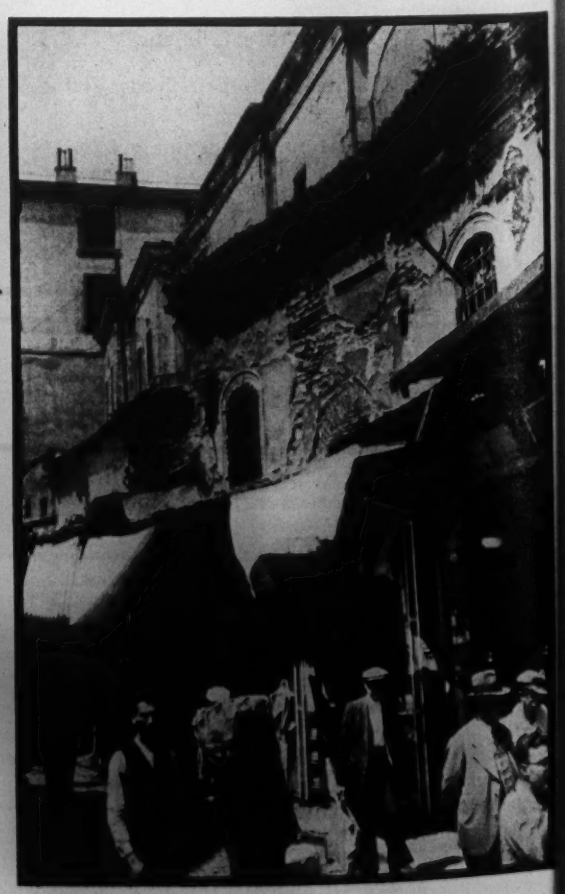
More and more Turkish farmers are using mechanized equipment—tractors, threshers, and reapers.



But the independent small-holder clings to the old ways.



Directing traffic is no easy job in Istanbul's narrow streets.



Here: Typically Oriental open-front shops.

. . . And Focuses on Turkey, Land of Contrasts

has little opportunity of learning more than the rudiments of the three R's, but 21 years ago he was denied even that.

The roads linking villages are often no more than mule tracks, becoming almost impassable in the wet weather. Over these tracks, the teacher rides from village to village, dividing his or her time amongst three villages, giving two days' instruction a week at each. The Kemalist regime concentrated on giving the children of the towns, who are to become the administrators and civil servants, a first-class education and thus it is building up an intellectual élite. There have been neither the teachers nor the resources to treat town and country on the same footing, and it was preferred to teach a few well, rather than to create a mass of semi-educated people throughout the country. As teachers become trained and finances increase, no doubt village education will extend beyond the present three-year period.

In towns of 5,000 inhabitants or more, there is greater evidence of the Revolution than in the villages. There is, for instance, the "Halkevi" or Peoples' House. It is run by the People's Republican Party, the only political party allowed in Turkey.

Community Centre

The "Halkevi" is a community centre. There are club rooms, reading rooms, a room where a wireless-set is installed (of the 18 million inhabitants of Turkey only 10,000 have wireless licenses,) and a cinema. Lectures on history, geography, the Arts and folklore are given, there is usually a gravel sports ground where classes in physical exercises are held. Free legal and medical advice is given to those who seek either. Here men and women meet on an equal footing to study or to find relaxation, and through the "Halkevi" feel themselves taking part in the shaping of their country.

The villages with less than 5,000 population are being gradually provided with "Halkodalari" or Peoples' Room—a sort of parish hall, offering similar educational and social facilities, on a smaller scale, as the "Halkevi." Quite often, lectures at the "Halkodalari" will be by an instructor in modern farming methods.

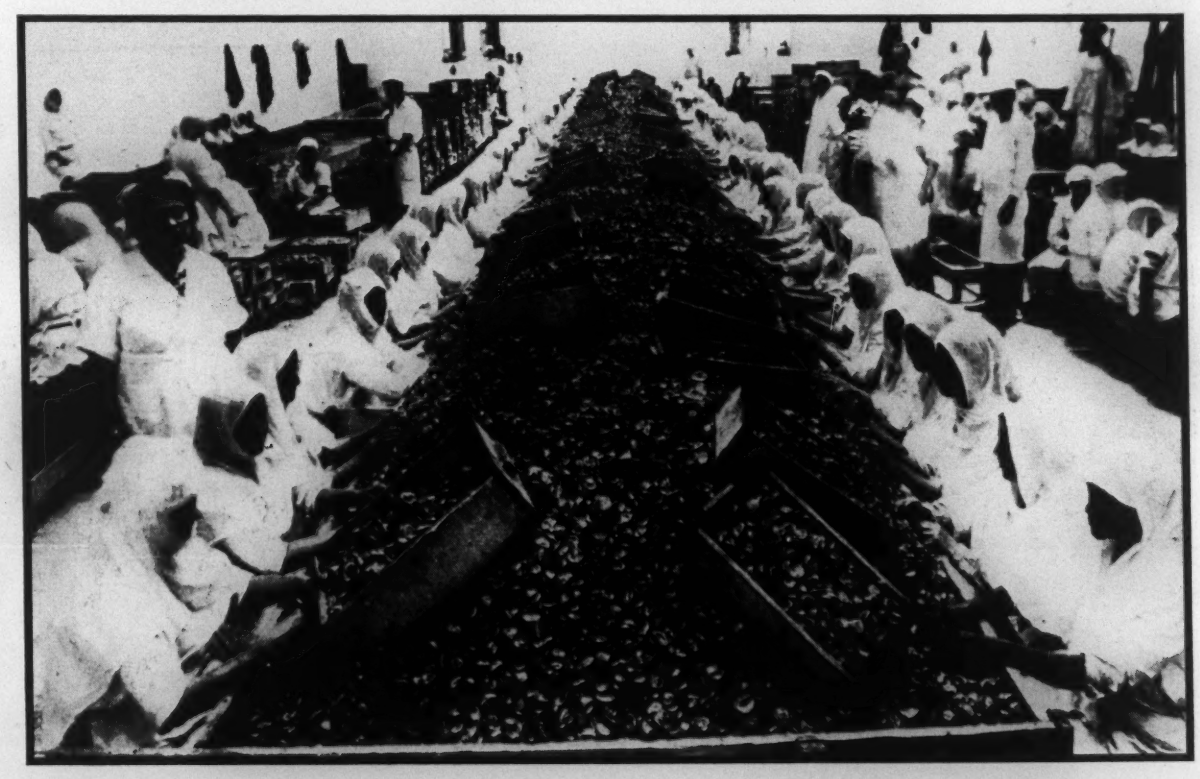
Eighty per cent of the Turkish population are peasants and most are independent small-holders. Great strides have been made since 1922 in the production of crops and more than double the land area has been cultivated since that year. Wheat, barley, sugar beet, cotton and tobacco are the principal crops. Increasing use is being made of tractors, threshers and reapers, big irrigation schemes are well under way and the Agricultural Bank encourages the co-operative societies.

Agriculture is Cinderella

Even so, agriculture is the Cinderella of Turkey's economy. Industrialization takes pride of place. Ankara, Izmir, Eregli, Karabuk, Siirt, Adana and many other towns, are growing industrial or mining centres, but there is difficulty in obtaining labor. The peasants are not attracted to town life and prefer to work their own plot of land rather than to become property-less factory workers. At present, not more than 10 per cent of the people are engaged in industry, but the State, which promotes and controls heavy industry, has big building schemes in hand which include the erection of electric power stations, the building of motor and agricultural machinery factories and the modernization of Black Sea ports.

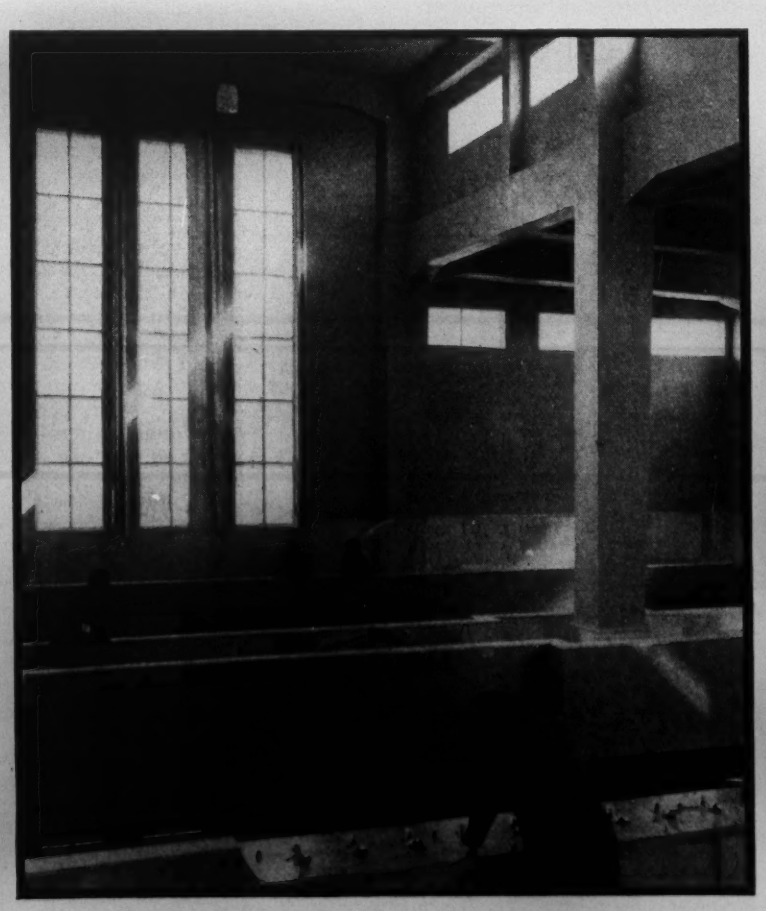
All this is just the beginning. Turkey is a land of promise. There are rich natural resources and the people are hard-working. It is to the credit of the Turks, that in the methodical development of their country since 1923, they have not boasted of great achievements, which later have turned out to be a facade. Without fuss or fanfare, Turkey is creating a fine, new land—a Phoenix, rising from the ashes of a bankrupt, corrupt State, and flying carefully upwards.

Turkey has her Five Year Plan which she does not fail to advertise on every free inch of wall.

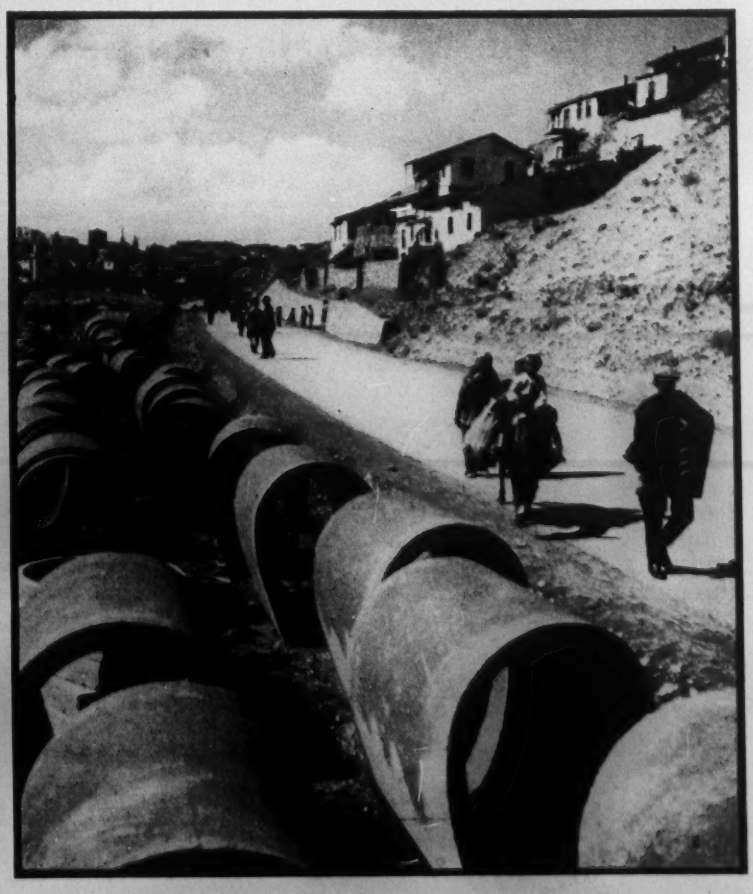


Girls in dried fig plant at Smyrna wear modern Western overalls, but retain Eastern head-dress.

Wrapping butter by machinery on modern farm.



Filter stations like this one help stamp out dread typhus.



Modernization proceeds apace; scenes like this are common.

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The Crown and Canada's Constitution

BY EUGENE FORSEY

This is the first of two articles on a subject which, as Dr. Forsey remarks, is of much more than academic interest in Canada at the moment. In this article he makes the point that the Crown, and the Crown alone, can provide the safeguards against the undue assumption and retention of power by Legislature or by Cabinet, which in the republican system of the U.S. are provided by express language in the Constitution.

In the second article, which will appear next week, Dr. Forsey goes on to discuss the circumstances under which the Crown should exercise its power and provide these safeguards,—always of course by finding other Ministers willing to take responsibility for its actions.

Dr. Forsey is the author of "The Royal Power of Dissolution," a standard authority on the subject.

A FEW months ago, any discussion of the subject of the Crown and the Constitution might have seemed of purely academic interest. Recent events in two Canadian provinces have shown that it is far otherwise. The most fundamental of all democratic rights, the right to representation in a free Parliament, has been denied; and the Courts have declared themselves powerless to protect it.

The legal position in Ontario appears to be that (1) the Cabinet may postpone by-elections as long as it pleases, and need never have any by-elections at all unless it pleases; and (2) the Legislature may postpone general elections as long as it pleases, and need never have any general elections at all unless it pleases.

Whether the Dominion Cabinet, and other provincial Cabinets, also enjoy the power to suppress by-elections, remains to be seen. But there can be little doubt that all provincial Legislatures, though not the Dominion Parliament, enjoy the power to suppress general elections, either temporarily or permanently. The exercise of such power may, in Evatt's words, be "nothing less than an attempt to cheat the electors of their right to control the Legislature, . . . an impudent attempt to thwart their will by a *coup d'état* under the forms of law". An Extension Act passed over the protests of the Opposition, as, recently, in Ontario and Saskatchewan, certainly merits this description. Yet against such "acts of tyranny and usurpation" the Courts provide no redress.

Does this mean that the Constitution provides no redress? No. As Mr. Justice Hope has pointed out, the Courts are powerless but the Crown is not. The Courts cannot force a general election. But the Crown can, either by persuading its present Ministers to advise dissolution, or by dismissing them and calling on others who are prepared to tender such advice. The Crown cannot act arbitrarily and without the advice of responsible Ministers. But if a Ministry tenders advice subversive of the Constitution, even if the advice is backed by the majority of the existing Legislature, the Crown may certainly refuse to accept it, provided it can find other Ministers prepared to take responsibility for the refusal.

This view, of course, runs directly counter to the theory that the Crown is a mere rubber stamp for whatever Ministry happens to be in office at the moment. But the rubber stamp theory, though widely held, is utterly without foundation, either in precedent or authority. There have been 51 refusals of dissolution alone, in various parts of the Empire, nearly half of them in the present century, and one as late as 1939. Dismissals of Cabinets have been much rarer, but not by any means unknown: there have been five in Canadian provinces since Confederation, and there was one in New South Wales as recently as 1932. Queen Victoria certainly never regarded herself as a rubber stamp for the Cabinet, nor did Edward VII. George V did not act as a rubber stamp in 1910, when he refused to dissolve Parliament till the Parliament Bill had been submitted to the House of Lords, or in 1931, when he called on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to form the National Government.

"Reserve Power"

Furthermore, the rubber stamp theory has been decisively repudiated by statesmen of all parties, notably Wellington, Peel, Aberdeen, Russell, Derby, Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, Courtney, Asquith, Lloyd George and Simon in England, and Macdonald, Mackenzie, Blake, Cartwright, Laurier and Meighen in Canada. Among writers on the Constitution, Austin, Hearn, Todd, Dicey, Anson, Low, Marriott, Keith and Ramsay Muir have been equally emphatic: and Lowell, Jenks, Jennings, Chalmers and Cyril Asquith, and even Laski, all admit a greater or less "reserve power" in the Crown to refuse advice in certain circumstances.

Evatt, who, as a distinguished writer on the Constitution, a former Judge of the Australian High Court, and a prominent member of the present Australian Labor Government, speaks with peculiar authority, has devoted an entire book to explaining the nature and necessity of this reserve power.

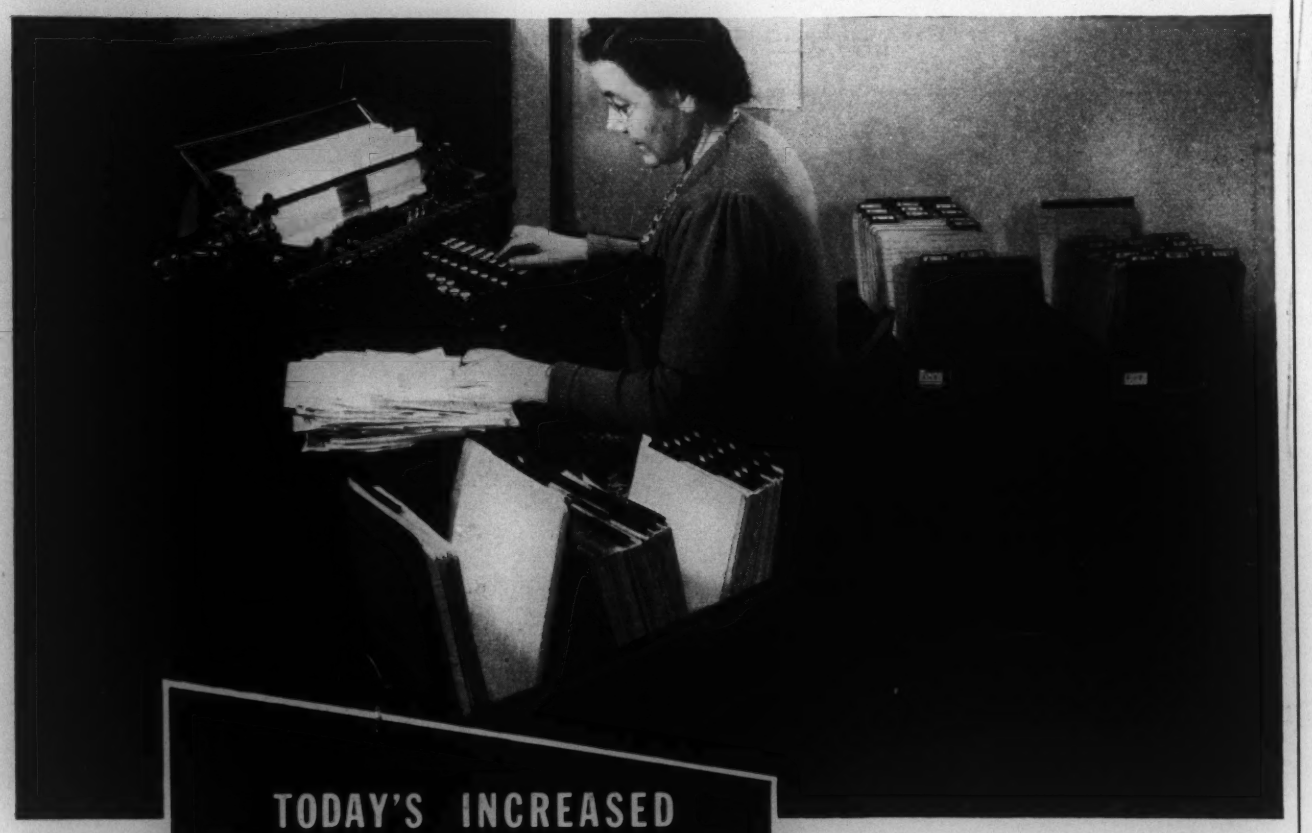
Unquestionably, then, the power exists and has been exercised. Where the Constitution is worked by political leaders who understand and respect it, as on the whole it has been in Britain, the occasions for such exercise will be few. Under less favorable conditions this is not so, and it then becomes of crucial importance to democratic government that the powers and duties of the Crown as guardian of the Constitution should be clearly recognized. The alternative is to place our most fundamental rights and liberties at the mercy of whatever Cabinet happens to be in office.

In the United States, such rights are protected by a written Constitution, which can be changed only by a special and difficult amending process, and which can be enforced by the Courts. Congress cannot prolong its own existence. If it tried, the Act would be just so much waste paper. There must be a general election every two years, come what may, and nothing but a constitutional amendment can alter the fact. A Congress, once elected, must meet on a fixed day in every year. Neither the President, nor Congress itself, nor anyone else, can postpone the meeting. The sessions of Congress continue as long as Congress itself sees fit, except that if the two Houses fail to agree on a date for adjournment, the President may fix one. But he has no power either to cut short the sessions by prorogation or to cut short a Congress by dissolution. If he tried, his action would be simply illegal, and the Courts would hold it null and void. There are similar provisions in the various State Constitutions, and any citizen can secure the observance of either the Federal or State Constitutions by action through the Courts.

Not So in Canada

In Canada, the Dominion Parliament cannot prolong its own existence. But otherwise the position is almost wholly different, and the protection for the rights of the legislature and the electorate provided by the United States Constitution is completely lacking. An Act prolonging the life of a provincial Legislature is, as we have seen, perfectly legal, and any attempt to have it set aside by the Courts is sheer waste of time. There is no fixed day for the meeting of either Parliament or any Legislature. Subject only to the consent of the Crown, Parliament and the Legislatures meet when the Government sees fit and for as long as the Government sees fit, and may be dissolved when the Government sees fit and as often as it sees fit. The Government's actions will all be perfectly legal, and the Courts will be perfectly helpless.

It may be objected that there is very little real danger of abuse of these powers because (a) the British North America Act provides that Parliament and the Legislatures must meet at least once a year, and (b) Supply must be voted at least



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once a year. But these safeguards are a good deal less substantial than they look.

In the first place, a "session" lasting only a few hours is quite enough to satisfy the requirements of the law. The sixth session of the eighteenth Parliament of Canada, January 25, 1940, lasted not more than five hours, and there is not the slightest doubt that in law the Government was not obliged to summon Parliament again till January 24, 1941. Exactly the same thing holds good in the provinces. Subject to the consent of the Crown, there is nothing to prevent any Government, Dominion or provincial, from summoning Parliament once a year and proroguing it almost instantaneously, year after year, till the Parliament in question expires through efflux of time; or from repeating the performance with the next Parliament, and so on indefinitely.

In the second place, any provincial Legislature can abolish the requirement of an annual session, though of course the Act would require the Lieutenant-Governor's assent.

Power and Duty

In the third place, it is virtually certain that the requirement of an annual session is subject to the Crown's overriding power to dissolve Parliament at any time. The first session of the seventh Legislature of Quebec was prorogued on December 30, 1890, and that Legislature was shortly afterwards dissolved. The new Legislature did not meet till April 26, 1892. In spite of the plain words of the law, that "twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in one session and its first sitting in the next session", almost sixteen months intervened; but the legality of these proceedings has never been seriously questioned.

In the fourth place, there is nothing to prevent Parliament or any Legislature from voting Supply for a longer period than one year.

In the fifth place, subject again to the consent of the Crown, it is perfectly possible for a Government to carry on public business for some time without a meeting of Parliament and without any vote of Supply, by means of Governor-General's or Lieutenant-Governor's warrants. In the Dominion and in every province, the law provides that when Parliament is not in session, the Crown may issue warrants for the expenditure of public money which has not been voted by Parliament, upon a certificate of the Minister of Finance (or Provincial Treasurer) and other Minister or Ministers concerned that the necessity is urgent and that the money has not been provided by Parliament. This device has been used on a large scale at least four times in the Dominion, and at least once in Quebec. In 1896, Parliament was dissolved one day before the end of its legal maximum term, with only a few items of Supply voted. In 1911 and 1926, Parliament was abruptly dissolved with only interim Supply voted. In 1940, after the famous five-hour session, Parliament was abruptly dissolved with, of course, not one penny of Supply voted. In Quebec in 1936, the Legislature was abruptly dissolved without Supply voted. In all these cases, the whole public expenditure for months had to be met by Governor-General's or Lieutenant-Governor's warrants.

At first glance, it may seem as if the public interest were a good deal more adequately protected in the United States than in Canada. But this is not so. The flexibility of our Constitution has many advantages. There may easily be circumstances when, as in Great Britain at present, a general election is by common consent highly undesirable. There may be excellent reasons for postponing the meeting of Parliament or of a provincial Legislature, or for cutting short its sessions by prorogation. In Australia, more than one crisis has been quietly disposed of by allowing the legislators a short cooling off period, which they could not have been induced to provide for themselves. It is certainly desirable that, if some great new issue of public policy arises, or stable government in the existing Parliament becomes impossible, the Government should be able to appeal to the electorate by a dissolution. It is in some circumstances practically essential that the Government should have power to expend public money for purposes not authorized by Parliament; this is particularly true if it becomes necessary to have a general election before Parliament has had time to make the usual provision for the public service.

All of these provisions of our Constitution are of immense value. All of them are capable of abuse. None of the abuses can be prevented or punished by the Courts. But in every case, the powers concerned can be exercised only with the consent of the Crown. If the Cabinet or the Legislature attempts to use them for the destruction of the Constitution, the Crown can and should intervene. For the rights involved are rights which the Crown alone can protect. If the Crown fails to act, Parliament and the people are quite helpless to protect themselves. It is the duty of the Crown to see that responsible government is maintained, that the rights both of Parliament and the electorate are respected, "that every Government is held responsible to Parliament and every Parliament to the people."

These Chinese folk hastily flee to air-raid shelters as invading Japanese planes sweep over Chungking.

On his day off, he builds castles

JOHN W..... is just an average Canadian.

He's married — has a son flying a Spitfire over in England.

Six days a week John works like a beaver building ships. But on his day off, he's usually busy building a castle.

On John's day of rest, he and his wife sit down with paper and pencil and build, sketch and plan the new home they're going to have after the war.

It's pretty well finished by now. They've picked out the land—there'll be a sizable bit of grass to cut—they know just where each tree will be, just how the neat white picket fence will look, just where the garden's going to be. (Mrs. John has a real way with growing things.) As for the house itself, she has a gorgeous vision of gleaming sinks and tubs and tile, and built-in cabinets and roomy closets—while John sighs happily at the very thought of a furnace you tend with one finger, just by setting a dial.

It'll be a wonderful place, this new home. And not the least wonderful thing about it is this:

Right now, it's well on the way to being paid for!

You see, for a long time John's been buying Victory Bonds—for his country, for the boy in the Spitfire, for himself. Every week he tucks away a good piece of his pay. That money's going to come back to him—and bring *more* money with it. Enough so that John's new home is just as sure to come as Victory itself.

We, who are ordinarily* in the business of making homes more comfortable and economical, can thank our stars for people like John. People who are putting all they can into Victory Bonds to guarantee not only their country's future, but their own. People who are building up a vast reservoir of purchasing power which will assure peacetime jobs and a decent world to which the men who are doing the fighting can return.

Here's to John and his castle!

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GATINEAU, QUE.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Railway Problem Goes to Sea and Into Air

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IT HAS seemed to us ever since the war got well under way that our government and its individual members have been unnecessarily and in some respects harmfully inconsistent as between the preachings and practices of democracy. It can hardly be disputed that they have set the pace for the free world in democratic preachings. No government on our side has stressed so much the democracy-versus-dictatorship aspect of the struggle. But these same leaders who have sought to bolster our morale by emphasizing more than anything else the cause of preserving government of the people by the people for the people have frequently displayed quite a bit of indifference to the people's interest in the way affairs of the war were being conducted and sometimes something that has savored of distrust of the people's intelligence in such matters.

When they are announcing heavier taxation burdens or appealing for subscriptions to Victory Loans and when they are seeking to prepare the public for some manpower or other measure they think may not be popular in all quarters they use bold-face type to tell us that it is the people's war. And when for their own purposes they want to persuade the people that they are making a good job of conducting the war for them they make long reports of their accomplishments to Parliament and the country. But in between these occasions they act not a little as if they were forgetting that it is the people's war.

For our own part we notice this seeming forgetfulness most frequently in connection with the government's failure to give us anything like complete reports on what it has done or is doing, including the whys and the wherefors thereof. The natural and legitimate curiosity of the man in the street regarding policies, plans and actions of the government remains unsatisfied very often without any apparent advantage to the national interest.

We thought of this aspect of the people's war after searching vainly through Mr. Howe's statements in the House of Commons on the construction and disposal of the cargo ships this country is building, for the projection of his statements along lines that would make them more intelligible to us, and particularly for answers to questions which these statements seem calculated to provoke in the minds of an alert public. Mr. Howe, for example, made the bald and definite statement that Canada was not going to build faster cargo ships than the 12 or 13 knot ones which have been coming from Canadian yards since the last weeks of 1941, but beyond citing the rather obvious fact that more speed for the ships would entail more space for their power plants he gave little explanation as to why this policy is being adhered to. A good many people are likely to be puzzled by this decision on the part of the Minister in view of the shift in the United States to faster vessels as a means of further success against the submarines. It is not easy to believe that if the public can properly be told that faster ships are not to be built in Canada it cannot at the same time be given a full explanation.

MR. HOWE must have aroused a good deal of interest, especially in the commercial community, by saying that some 200 cargo ships built in Canada last year had been turned over to Great Britain for war service on a charter basis at a nominal charge ($1.00 a year or some other insignificant token sum), that other ships built during the remainder of the war would be similarly transferred, and that after the war these ships or those of them that survive will still be owned by the Canadian government and will be brought back to Canada to comprise a Canadian mercantile marine.

But if the commercial community in particular and the public in general are interested in the fact that the government is going to create a considerable merchant marine for Canada as soon as the war is over they must surely be interested also in the government's intentions regarding the manner in which it is to be operated. Is Ottawa going into the ocean shipping business with a fleet of several hundred cargo vessels after this war as it did with the 20 or so ships it owned after the last war? Or is it planned to sell or charter the boats to privately-owned Canadian companies? The Minister left these questions in the air quite as if they were of no concern to the public, and when the Minister sets the example of denying the public the government's confidence in the matter nobody else is at liberty to attempt to satisfy its curiosity.

THE only inkling, if it may be taken as such, of government policy that is given us for what can be made of it is contained in Mr. Howe's statement that the ships are to sail under the Canadian ensign and that it is hoped to man them by men who have acquired a taste for the sea through wartime service in the Canadian Navy. If we are right in our understanding that the big shipping lines which engage in Canada's export and import trade are mainly owned and registered in Britain, fly the ensign of the British merchant marine, and are largely manned by British crews, Mr. Howe's statement may carry some significance as to what is in the ministerial mind. Perhaps the government envisions a large merchant fleet under its direct control as an instrument of its post-war trade policy or of Canada's share in international policy for world reconstruction. When is the public to be allowed to know? The prospect, where Mr. Howe left it, is certainly provocative of speculation.

The Prime Minister left less to the imagination when he revealed the basic provisions of the government's international air transport policy a little while ago, but he too stopped well short of answering questions which came naturally to the minds of an interested public. Through state-owned Trans-Canada Airlines the government is to exercise a monopoly of Canada's international air routes, and while private aviation companies will be allowed to develop local and feeder airlines within Canada, TCA is to have the right to take over any of these it may desire. The policy appears to be plain enough but the public is left to guess at the reasons for it. If Ottawa thinks that with a government owned air transport system, the expansion and operation of which it is able to control, it would be in a better position to safeguard and exploit the advantages of Canada's geographic position on global air lanes either through international settlements or through preemption of air routes, that would be one reason. But again the legitimately interested public and the directly concerned commercial community are left in the dark.

One thing alone seems reasonably clear in all this. It is that the conflict of interests between the state-owned CNR transportation system and the privately-owned CPR transportation system, which before the war was sharp enough when it was confined to the land surface of the country, seems certain of projection into the blue above and may possibly be projected also into the blue of the seas that lap our shores when the war is over.

These tiny toddlers, born at the London Zoo, are destined to be future mascots for Welsh regiments.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

London in the Spring

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London

THE Grenadier Guards band playing through the noon hour in Trafalgar Square. . . Victoria Embankment once again the favorite evening walk for troops and their girl friends. . . The sun glinting on the silver wings of planes as our airmen patrol the south coast area these mornings. . . The war wounded in their hospital blue, sitting in Hyde Park and surrounded by wide-eyed kiddies. . . The Victory gardens planted once more in the ruins of blitzed dwellings. . . Girls with frayed spring outfits and bright faces. . . Youngsters just arrived from America standing outside Buckingham Palace and just looking. . . A new glut of spring potatoes—as though we didn't have enough of the old potatoes. . . Elderly men with their dogs, and elderly women with their flowers. There can't be much wrong with the Nation when its principal hobbies are dogs and flowers.

A FEW days ago one of the innumerable Scottish societies passed a resolution which went somewhat as follows: In view of the Allied war aim which calls for the return of art treasures stolen by the invader, Scotland demands the return from London of an historic stone taken by one of the early Edwards from Edinburgh Castle. . . The item was particularly amusing to the man from America because we had always imagined this island so small, so united, so free of racial and territorial rivalries common to the sprawling American continent. . . Well, this island is united—but the rivalries are nevertheless immense. You talk to a Kent farmer and he tells you confidently that the North English are pretty awful people. . . The North Englanders say they feel lonesome because the "southerners" are so upstage. . . The Scots regularly protest that they get a raw deal economically from the English. . . There are Lancashire comedians who draw fabulous salaries in Lancashire and not even a smile in London. . . "Heaven save us from the Welsh" is a common expression in the Midlands. . . Yes, this island is filled with district prejudices jealously coddled by generations of Britishers. But these are family rivalries in the most exact sense of the term. The moment anyone attacks Britain, the whole lot—English, Scot, Welsh, even Irish—falls upon the attacker with a jealous fury and the rivalry becomes one of doing more than the other fellow in defeating the enemy.

DEATH of Major-General H. L. N. Salmon, Canadian divisional commander, robs our army of one of its most vigorous and brilliant figures. This sounds like a platitude; it happens to be true. No war correspondent attached to the Canadian Army could fail to know the respect in which General Salmon was held by his own troops and by his colleagues. He was young as generals go, a stiff disciplinarian, and vigorously attack-minded.

In the Canadian section of the military cemetery at Brookwood, he was buried only a few feet away from the resting place of the Dieppe dead. More than a hundred senior officers stepped up to his open grave and saluted him for the last time.

A soldier's death on active service invokes the purest of democracy. A few minutes before the general's burial service, a U.S. private was borne to his grave in the American section of the cemetery only a few hundred yards distant. The private was honored as nobly as the general—in almost identical ceremony. The padre's service, the firing party, the Last Post—and when the last of the mourners was leaving the cemetery, both graves were identified by the simple white cross which marks a soldier's resting place. Generals and privates rest side by side. There are no distinctions in the last muster.

THE Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, it seems, is in England not merely for the purpose of tending the sick and wounded of the Canadian Army. An added function is to provide brides for members of The Canadian Press staff. . . The other day Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent married Lieut. Nursing Sister Helen Stevens, of Dunnville, Ont., now serving with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital. A few weeks ago Louis Hunter also of C.P. married a nursing sister. . . London newspapers gave the American capture of Mateur a tremendous play. The journalistic rejoicing was the equal of anything which has followed an Eighth Army victory. . . The slim hope that Bob Post of the New York *Times* might have baled out to safety when his plane was downed over Wilhelmshaven is slipping from the minds of his colleagues. There has been no news about him since the Fortress in which he was a passenger was seen to be hit over the German port.

THE Americanization of England proceeds apace. In magistrate's court the other day a witness testified he had heard a man refer to a woman as "Hun." . . . The magistrate said, "But surely that is no term of endearment." . . . "Oh yes," replied the witness. "It is short for 'honey'."

Stray thoughts and passing observations: Malcolm MacDonald's press conference brought in its wake a flood of highly favorable publicity for Canada. The British High Commissioner to Ottawa gave a big gathering of newspapermen a glowing picture of the Dominion's war effort . . . Raymond Clapper got into London (en route to Stockholm) at the same time American newspapers arrived carrying his column as follows: "The reason there won't be a coal strike this year is that John L. Lewis has decided not to attempt one in the middle of a war."

When Beatrice (Mrs. Sidney) Webb died recently, Bernard Shaw made a brief statement to the press, to wit: "She was a very extraordinary woman. She should get a column, even in a four-page paper." She was given more than a column in most papers. . . There is a glut of Spanish oranges in Eire. The South Irish have plenty because their small merchant fleet can easily make the run to the Iberian peninsula. In England an orange is a curiosity. . . "Let them have their oranges," said a Fleet Street commentator bitterly. "It will be the first time a nation has exchanged a future for a basket of fruit."

Would you like to buy some good money—cheap? You can get banknotes at bargain prices if you know your way around Soho. It is easy to buy a £1,000 note for £750, and a £500 note for £400. These are good notes, perfectly legal tender issued by the Bank of England. Reason for the bargain prices is that the government has decided to call in all banknotes above £5 denominations—as a precaution against illegal transactions of all kinds. Thus the black marketeers (whose large business has necessarily been done in cash) find themselves with quantities of big banknotes which they can no longer use, except by changing them for smaller notes at a bank—and having a lot of searching questions asked by Scotland Yard. Black marketeers are therefore peddling £1,000 notes for £750 in £5 notes. Crime pays—but at a discount these days.

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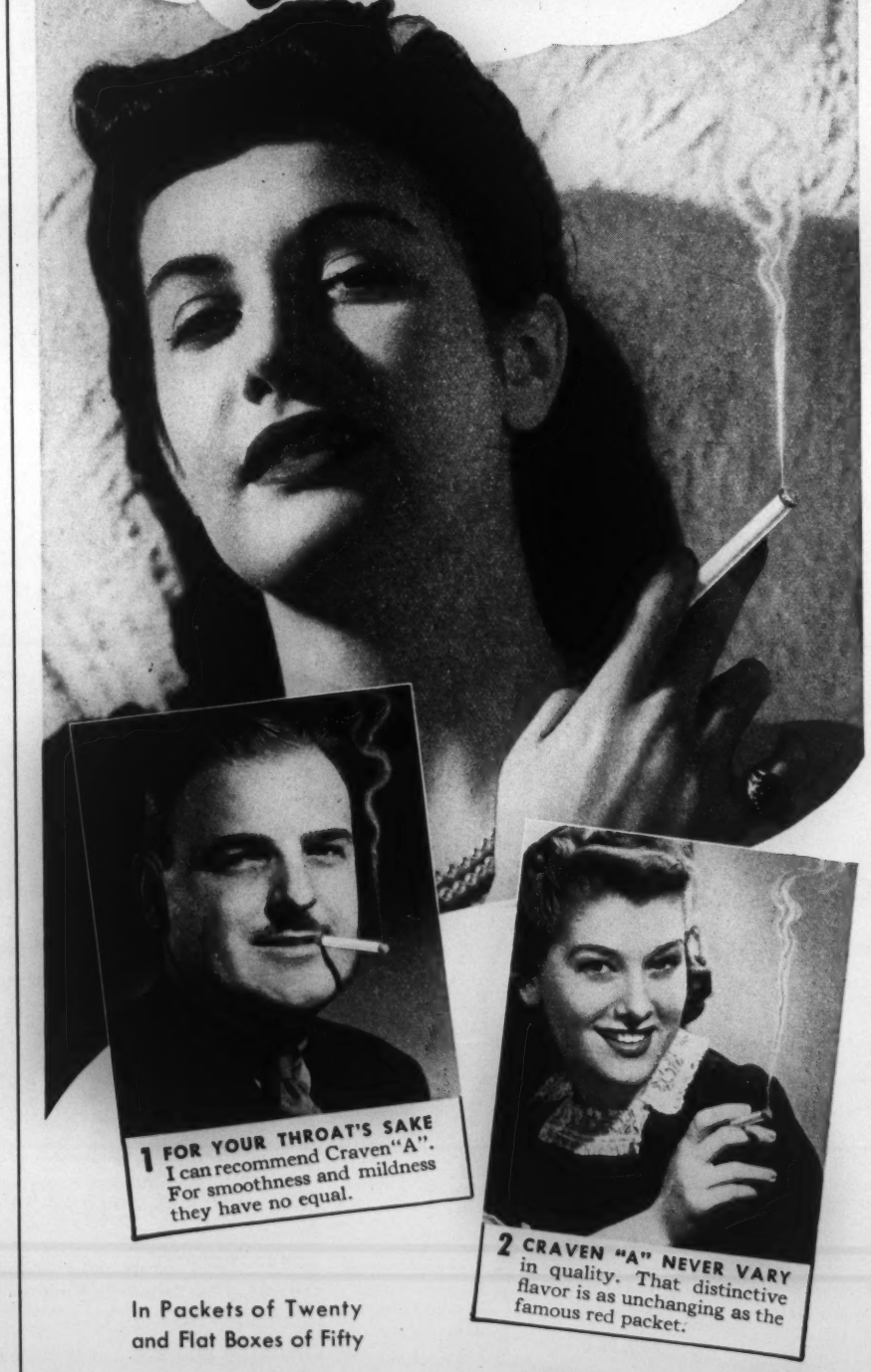

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Civil War in Yugoslavia?

BY D. J. TOSEVIC

The author of this article, a Yugoslav scientist now living in Toronto, is well acquainted with the political situation in Yugoslavia at the beginning of the war, and is in receipt of good information concerning subsequent developments.

The desire of the patriot forces under Mihajlovic, he says, is that the nature of the government of Yugoslavia should be freely determined by its people when they are free to express their will, whereas the "Partisans" desire to commit the country to a Communist system immediately.

IN THE fall of 1940 after the capitulation of France and the ferocious bombing of England, Germany intensified her propaganda in Yugoslavia for the purpose of winning over this country to an active collaboration with the Axis. As in other countries, so in Yugoslavia, the Nazis found traitors and cowards who, especially in this time of war, leaned towards the Germans. Regent Prince Paul himself and part of the ministers of Cvetkovic Yugoslav government began to wonder whether they should join the Axis Pact.

At this date, however, one of the most prominent Yugoslav officers arose in protest against collaboration with the Germans. This man was Colonel Draza Mihajlovic. Without regard for military rules Mihajlovic visited Belgrad to see other prominent military leaders. He warned the competent Yugoslav generals against the grave responsibility which would fall on their shoulders, should the Yugoslav general staff intend to back the government of Prince Paul if it signed the Axis Pact. Yugoslavia's Petain—General Milan Nedic, an old political opponent of Mihajlovic, ordered the young and courageous Colonel Mihajlovic to return at once to his military post, and forbade him, a young subordinate officer, to interfere with the diplomacy of the country.

Under the circumstances, Mihajlovic had to return to his regiment stationed in Central Yugoslavia, but he was not to be intimidated. Again he went to work to save Yugoslavia from disaster. He had many friends in the leadership of the Yugoslav Sokols (patriotic Youth organizations) and in the various sports organizations; he was an influential member in the Cetniks (Yugoslav veterans); and he was well-liked by the loyal farmers' organizations all over the country. Mihajlovic engaged with his own modest means three secretaries who worked with him on secret correspondence with the leaders of all Yugoslavia; he presided at secret meetings of these undaunted patriots; and he endeavored successfully to embrace in this work all the loyal Yugoslav intelligentsia, then led by the University professor, Slobodan Jovanovic (now premier of the Yugoslav government in exile at London).

On March 24, 1941, the day of signing of the Axis Pact by the regime of Prince Paul, the courageous young colonel threw away his military coat and in civilian clothes took part in a huge demonstration at Valjevo, where thousands of patriotic Yugoslavs met in protest against the Axis Pact.

After this public demonstration Colonel Mihajlovic gained the sympathies also of the Leftist movement in Yugoslavia because of his stand towards Russia, although, even before this, the Yugoslav Communists were not unfriendly to his policies. Day after day, Mihajlovic's name became more and more inspiring to the people of Yugoslavia, but from Belgrad Mihajlovic received a categorical ultimatum that he must stop his activities as these were against the policy of the state. He was ordered to return to his regiment.

At this same time, however, the leading public men and intelligentsia of the country, supported by a courageous group of military leaders under the leadership of General Dusan Simovic, chief of the Yugoslav air force, recognized that the people of Yugoslavia throughout the country were in an acute revolt against the signature of the Axis Pact and successfully overthrew Regent Paul's regime on March 27th, 1941.

The Nazi Attack

The young King, Peter II, was enthroned and in place of Regent Paul's pro-German government, the new regime of General Simovic was sworn in. This government declared without delay that it would endeavor to improve Yugoslavia's relations with Great Britain, the United States of America and Russia.

On April 6, 1941, nine days after the rule of King Peter II had begun, Hitler ordered the Nazi troops to attack and liquidate the Yugoslav state. The Yugoslav army, which was not even totally mobilized on the day of the aggression, was not able to resist for long the savage attack of the German military machine, assisted by a considerable force of Italian and Hungarian troops.

However, two short months after the liquidation of Yugoslavia, suddenly Germans, Italians and Magyars began to write at length about the new struggle with "bandits" and later with "Cetniks". From that time, the press of the entire world wrote with considerable sympathy and admiration about these new and very important battles in the revolting Yugoslavia. Broadcasts from London, New York and, up to about six months ago, even Moscow and Kuibyshev, praised the struggles of the intrepid Yugoslav patriots who caused huge losses and considerable worry to the harassed armies of Hitler, Mussolini and Horthy. The word came out and was confirmed that this struggle in Yugoslavia was an action by a huge and masterly organized army of over 200,000 men, who were led by a young Colonel, Draza Mihajlovic.

The exiled Yugoslav government, in recognition of his heroic work, made him General Mihajlovic, named him its new Minister of War, recognized in him the only competent and constitutional authority in the revolting Yugoslavia, and asked all Yugoslav struggling patriots to recognize the general's leadership. As in every revolution, so in Mihajlovic's struggle, an opposition to his authority which endeavored to organize the so-called "Partisans" was born. Unfortunately, there was a short struggle which, as anyone could imagine, was very welcome to the invaders of Yugoslavia.

The "Partisan" Movement

During the winter of 1941-1942, General Mihajlovic (who was in earnest about the unity of all his compatriots in the struggle against the enemy and who was desperate for supplies so vital to the continuance of the revolt) asked the Yugoslav government at London to make effective representations to Russia for her to advise the "Partisans" to return to his authority. In response to the subsequent feelers of the Yugoslav government, Russia stood on the fiction that it had nothing to do with the Yugoslav "Partisan" movement.

The energetic Mihajlovic then tried to negotiate in a friendly way with the Partisans, but he was not successful. To achieve the necessary unity and order in the liberated regions of Yugoslavia under his control, he put on a full-scale offensive against the insurgent "Partisans" and drove them out of old Serbia. Strangely enough the Russian government then protested to the Yugoslav government over this action. In May 1942, Foreign Commissar Molotov offered to enter into a pact with the Yugoslav government-in-exile, but was turned down. Thereafter communiqués about the Partisans' operations were released in Moscow and the Soviet press started to campaign openly against Mihajlovic.

The Partisans ignore the authority of the Yugoslav government at London because they say that this government is composed of members from former Yugoslav regimes who caused the present calamity of Yugoslavia.

The Patriots, under the leadership of Mihajlovic, are of the opinion that the question of the government in the future Yugoslavia must be left to the people of the country—after their fatherland has been rid of the invaders.

It is an established fact that the forces of General Mihajlovic control most of the liberated Yugoslav territory. According to a late report from Berne, "German dive bombers operating against Yugoslav patriots have wiped out the towns of Drvar, 100 miles south of Zagreb, and Cetinski, 25 miles south of Zagreb. It is understood that 14 Italian, four Croatian Ustachi and two German divisions now are operating against General Draza Mihajlovic's guerillas".

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Ramp Against Aid-to-Britain

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE French-Canadian "ramp" against Canada's economic aid to Britain—in reality it is now Canada's economic aid to any of the United Nations which needs it, but it will be represented in French Canada as being substantially aid to Britain—is more significant than appears on the surface. It is participated in by a number of very far-seeing French-Canadian politicians; and it indicates an expectation of a heavy shift in the electoral representation of English-speaking Canada after the next election with a possible distribution such as to place the balance of power in the hands of a solid French bloc.

Those who hold this expectation are reputed to believe that the natural after-war reaction away from an old Government which has had the responsibility of performing many distasteful acts under the necessitous pressure of war will so heavily reduce the Liberal representation from the eight provinces that even if Quebec remained faithful it would be unable to hold on to power; and they want the Quebec delegation to be free to align itself with any of the other groups with which it can constitute a majority. They do not exclude even the idea of combining with the Socialists if these will undertake to pursue their Socialism mainly through the property and civil rights authority of the provinces, an arrangement which would allow Quebec to set up something like a corporative state while other provinces were going in more definitely for public ownership. The capitalistic system as currently organized is far from popular in Quebec, not because it is capitalistic, but because its capital is largely in the hands of English-speaking owners and administrators.

These elements desire to develop a strong sense of grievance against the Liberal Government among the French-Canadians in order to be able to detach the Quebec delegation from its long-standing fidelity. Mr. King has abstained from providing them with the grievance of overseas conscription; but even conscription for home defence can be made unpopular (without too greatly stultifying the record of those French politicians who voted for it), by alleging that it has been used to put pressure on French-Canadians to join the overseas army, and by complaining that the use of home-defence conscripts for service in other parts of the Western Hemisphere is a violation of the pledge against conscription for service "abroad". But the sense of grievance can be immensely strengthened by going on to allege that the whole country, and particularly the province of Quebec with its big families and limited land area, is being "bled white" by the giving of billions of dollars to "rich" fellow-belligerents like Great Britain and the other British Dominions.

No Empire Policy

It is argued, in Quebec, that these gifts are made, not because they are necessary for the winning of the war nor because cash payment could not be collected for them without ruining the adjustment of Canada's trade relations (this point is as little understood in Quebec as it was in the United States when Calvin Coolidge was defending the collection of the war debts because "they hired the money"), but because the British element of the population is more British than Canadian, has a "colonial" mentality, likes paying "tribute" to the "mother-country", and generally has no proper concept of Canadian nationality. And this line of argument will be immensely strengthened if there is any effort—as there almost certainly will be and certainly ought to be—by English-speaking Canadians to bring about a more definite and binding relationship between Canada and the rest of the Commonwealth in regard to external policy.

There may even be a more immediate objective than any of these which are connected with the distribution of power in Canada after the war. There is going on at the present time a very powerful drive, in such countries as Spain and Eire, with which Quebec has a good deal in common, to bring about a cessation of hostilities on terms other than Mr. Churchill's "unconditional surrender." This drive is motivated by concern about the spread of Communism in Europe (and beyond it) as the probable result of a too definite victory for the Kremlin. One of the most brilliant minds of this hemisphere, Mgr. Sheen of the Catholic University of America, delivered an address at Loyola College in Montreal two weeks ago on the subject "Communism is the enemy." Mgr. Sheen does not appear to have gone on to the proposition of an early negotiated peace, as General Franco does when he starts from this premise; but there is a growing disposition in Quebec to stress the fact that this is not the war into which Canada entered with the consent of the French-Canadian members of Parliament in 1939, because at that time Russia, far from being our ally, was rather closely associated with our enemy. (The Canadian Communists, of course, lend color to this assertion every time they open their mouths to utter the exact opposite of what they uttered in 1940.) There can be no doubt that the instant there is reasonable evidence that Germany can no longer entertain any hope of dominating the world or even Europe, there will be strong protest from Quebec against any further expenditure of either Canadian blood or Canadian treasure in what will then be represented as a war for the aggrandizement of Russia.

(It is improbable that any amount of pressure of this kind would lead to Canada actually withdrawing from the conflict before her allies are satisfied with the results obtained; but in this war it is entirely possible that the Canadian Government may exercise a good deal of influence on the general policy of the United Nations, even at the critical moment of making terms with the enemy, and the hope of those who favor this policy will be that that influence will be exerted in favor of the earliest possible termination of hostilities.)

It is generally expected that in the inevitable division of opinion among the United Nations as to the close of the war, Great Britain will be more sympathetic to the claims of Russia than the United States. The Quebec influence will seek to align Canada with the "American" position.

The prospects of a solid Quebec bloc unattached to any party being able to exercise a great and possibly a dominant influence in Canada's political life are certainly better than they were the last time that operation was tried, in 1911. On that occasion the project was foiled by the entirely unexpected size of the majority obtained by Borden and the Conservatives, which made them independent of Quebec support. In the disturbed state of public opinion at the close of an earth-shaking war there is scarcely a chance of a strong one-party majority.

All the current developments in this quarter suggest very strongly that no election is considered likely before the end of the war. In a war election a campaign such as is now being carried on by the extremists among the French-Canadians would lead to a consolidation of the English-speaking vote on the other side; and even if it did not, it would make it impossible after the election for any other party to make a coalition with the Quebec bloc in Parliament to carry on a Government, since English-speaking opinion would not tolerate such a combination.

WINNING THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION
Millions of Shells to
SOFTEN UP THE AXIS
The way Canadian industry has been adapted to shell production is indeed remarkable. From zero, this production in 1942 reached 1,000,000 shells per month—shells of 21 different types and 14 different calibres. In small arms ammunition Canada's output exceeded 100 million rounds per month and is expected to MORE THAN DOUBLE this year.
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THE HITLER WAR

The German Dilemma in Defending Italy

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Soviet press, including the army organ *Red Star*, continues to warn its people daily that the Germans are about to launch a great new offensive with the object of crippling the Red Army. Most Allied commentators and correspondents have taken up the cry, leaving yours in a very small minority which says that in their present situation they cannot, and if they try it will end in a debacle which will greatly hasten the end of the war.

To say that they cannot, and in their own interests, should not launch such an offensive, is not quite to affirm that they will not. Nobody can say what colossal new blunders the German High Command and its intuitive master will commit, after beginning the bombing of open cities, which is now returning on their own heads ten-fold, and sticking their neck out to Stalingrad last summer.

But I firmly believe that, no matter Germany's effort to scrape up man-power from all over Europe, her losses in material last summer, fall and winter, her loss in production through our air raids, her commitments elsewhere, and particularly the decline of the Luftwaffe, make it impossible for her to attain any broad strategical objectives this summer against the strengthened and better-supplied Red Army, which has at last gained a slight superiority in the air to cover and support its operations.

We have already seen the Germans fail in 1941, under incomparably more favorable conditions, when the Red Army was raw and Germany's back was completely free from an invasion threat, to achieve their greatest possible objective, the smashing of Russian military power and capture of the capital, with the likelihood that this might have brought the political regime crashing to the ground. We have seen them try again, and fail, under almost as favorable conditions, to cut the Red Army and Russian industry and agriculture off from their vital oil supply.

Much as they might like to achieve any one of these three main objectives this year—crippling of the Red Army, capture of the capital or severance of the oil supply—none would seem possible under present conditions. What they can do, and probably will do, is launch a series of sharp, highly concentrated offensives with limited objectives, in an attempt to upset Soviet plans for concerting a general offensive with our invasion drive.

To use gas in any hope of conquering the vast spaces of Russia, while their own crowded cities were left open to retaliation would only prove their madness. To concentrate the bulk of their ground striking force, with suitable air support, deep in Eastern Europe, would only ensure our invasion on the largest scale and with the best prospects of success. For the two weapons on which they must count to smash our landings—to prevent them altogether along such an extended coast-line is too much to count on—are their tanks and planes.

Meeting Our Invasion

The disposition of German force to meet our invasion is one of the most intriguing of subjects. It involves the questions of how much force they can spare from the Russian front, how much of Europe they intend to try to hold, and where they expect us to land. My view of their hopes for this year, as often expressed here, is to hold the Russian "hordes" as far away from the Reich as possible, while trying to turn our main landing into a major defeat.

It is significant in this connection that their latest propaganda line to their people is that we won't be able to make any "dauer-landung", which, freely translated, means we won't be able to stay on the continent, but doesn't deny we can get on.

It will be worth watching for the first indication that they do not consider Italy to be part of the "Fortress" which has to be held. For here they have one of their most difficult strategical problems. *The crack army, and the best outpost, for the defence of Italy and her islands have been wiped out in Tunisia.* The position has now caved in; the arch is broken. To hold Italy requires strong sea and air power. Italian sea-power is supine; and Italian air power almost obliterated. This shifts the whole burden onto German air power.

After the vast expenditure of Luftwaffe resources in North Africa in the past half-year—not less than 6000 planes lost between Alamein and Tunis, with most of their personnel—can Germany afford to pour more air power into the defence of Italy? Dare she endanger the air reserve which she is trying to build up to meet our real break into her "Fortress", across the Channel?

As things stand at the moment we are rapidly making the Sicilian and Sardinian aerodromes too hot for enemy planes, just as we did those of Tunisia (where 250 Axis planes were found, many smashed but some whole, on one airfield alone, at El Aouina outside Tunis). The situation is fast ripening for our landings on these islands, and once established there we will be able to similarly paralyze the airfields of southern and central Italy.

To reverse this trend would require an enormous aerial effort by Germany. Here we come to her fundamental air power dilemma: no use throwing in dribbles to be certainly lost; she has to put in a very large force, to try to regain air mastery.

She won't do this because she would be fighting at too great a disadvantage down here, quite aside from any question of the technical inferiority of her aircraft. It is not only a matter of putting great numbers of planes into the Sardinian and Sicilian aerodromes, but of re-establishing the sea supply lines for these forces, virtually cut at the terminal ports in Italy and the islands, ports which our heavy bombers are fast reducing to ruins.

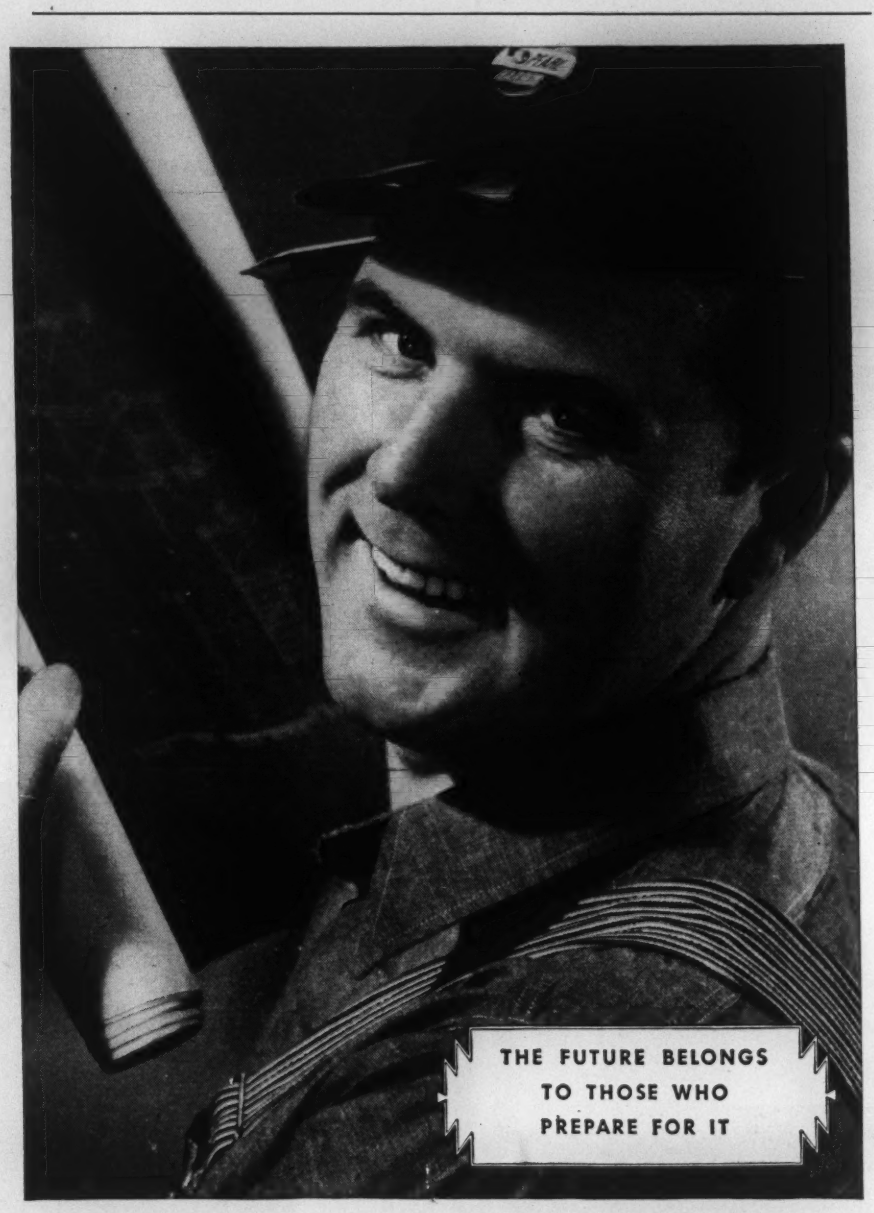
Too Hot for Luftwaffe

No, these islands are lost already, and any planes or soldiers which Germany put into them would be lost too. Thus Germany's decision as to whether to try to hold Italy is being made for her. If it were not for the psychological effect of having her chief partner in Europe go down and the Axis alliance broken, and the opening up of the Balkan flank through the Adriatic, I would say that she would "cut her losses" here, and retire behind the Alps, which is in any case her real "Southern Wall".

She would not, of course, declare that she was doing this, but seek to gain as much time as possible by a pretense that she would make a strong stand, as Rommel did at El Agheila, Nofilia and the Mareth Line, on his long retreat, to force us to take our time and make preparations for a full-scale assault.

Should the Germans decide, on the above-mentioned psychological grounds, and in order to cover the Balkan flank, to make a stand in Italy, their problem would not be so much one of aiding the Italian forces as of supporting the whole war-weary country, of holding it up by the slack of its pants and forcing it to continue the fight. It is evident that, with the scourge of our air power threatening to wipe out Italy cities and ports one by one, public officials all over the country from the King down, are urging that it is time to make peace.

This, surely, is the explanation for the wholesale replacement of public



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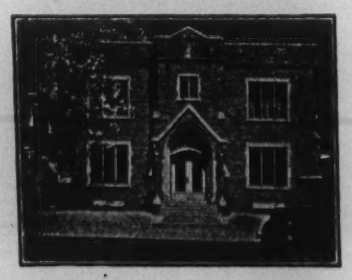

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officials and army leaders by Mussolini in recent days; for the visit by Himmler to size up the situation and report whether it can be saved; and for the rumors of the desire of the King to abdicate. This latter story has been called "phoney" by Elmer Davis; but I find it entirely plausible. The King is a tired, little old man; Crown Prince Umberto is known as one who has always opposed the German alliance; and it is quite the custom in such a situation to clear the way for a new deal by an abdication.

Umberto and Co.

It should be taken as significant of the difference between the situation in Italy and in Germany that one like Umberto who is known by all to oppose Mussolini's line-up with Hitler, and to be hated by Hitler on this account, has not been eliminated. Nor has Badoglio, nor the other army and government leaders and public officials who have been displaced. They are all going about, except for a few of the most important, who may be under house arrest.

Their number is being added to daily. They are used to politics and intrigue, and their argument that now is the time to get out of the war will find ready listeners among a people who were never fanatical followers of fascism, who have a long, long experience of different forms of government, know that each passes in its time, and that the time for the present one has come when its army has been defeated, its air force obliterated, its navy driven into hiding in the Adriatic, and it is unable to give the slightest protection to its cities from our ever-nearing attack.

The dead weight of this opinion—it represents a *lying down* rather than a *rising up* of the people—helped out with more air raids, more parades over Rome, and our apparition in Sicily and Sardinia, will bear down the government unless the Germans put more land and air forces into Italy. But the German Command faces the possibility that if they do put substantial forces in here, we will simply by-pass them and strike elsewhere, say in Southern France.

That is the great advantage which our sea power gives us, and the great dilemma in which the Germans are placed when they adopt a defensive role. They face the same possibility in strengthening Norway, and to a lesser degree in the Balkans, where forces could be shifted back and forth a little more readily.

Game of Strategy

It is therefore to our advantage to threaten them in the Balkans, Italy and Norway, to draw forces to these places, where they would be more or less immobilized, and then strike with our maximum concentration against their remaining forces, in another region. And if the Germans don't "fall" for this, and fail to strengthen Italy and the Balkans, we can strike there. As to Norway, it seems very doubtful if a venture up there would pay for itself. It would get us no nearer to Germany, and German forces are tied there anyway, whether we engage them or not.

The discussion of the Italian situation, and how much less rigid the regime is than in Germany, ought to emphasize the fact that German collapse is not going to come so soon or so readily, though it will be more complete when it does come. The disappearance of the Nazi regime will leave an appalling political vacuum in Germany, which may not be adequately filled for years.

In Italy people of other political views, who have not been killed off but merely kept silent these many years, will come forward and with Allied encouragement could form a democratic government fairly readily. This is not to say that it would be as stable a democratic government, or as well grounded in an educated public opinion as the governments of the British Commonwealth, the United States or Scandinavia. But it could be developed into a satisfactory, civilized government readily enough.

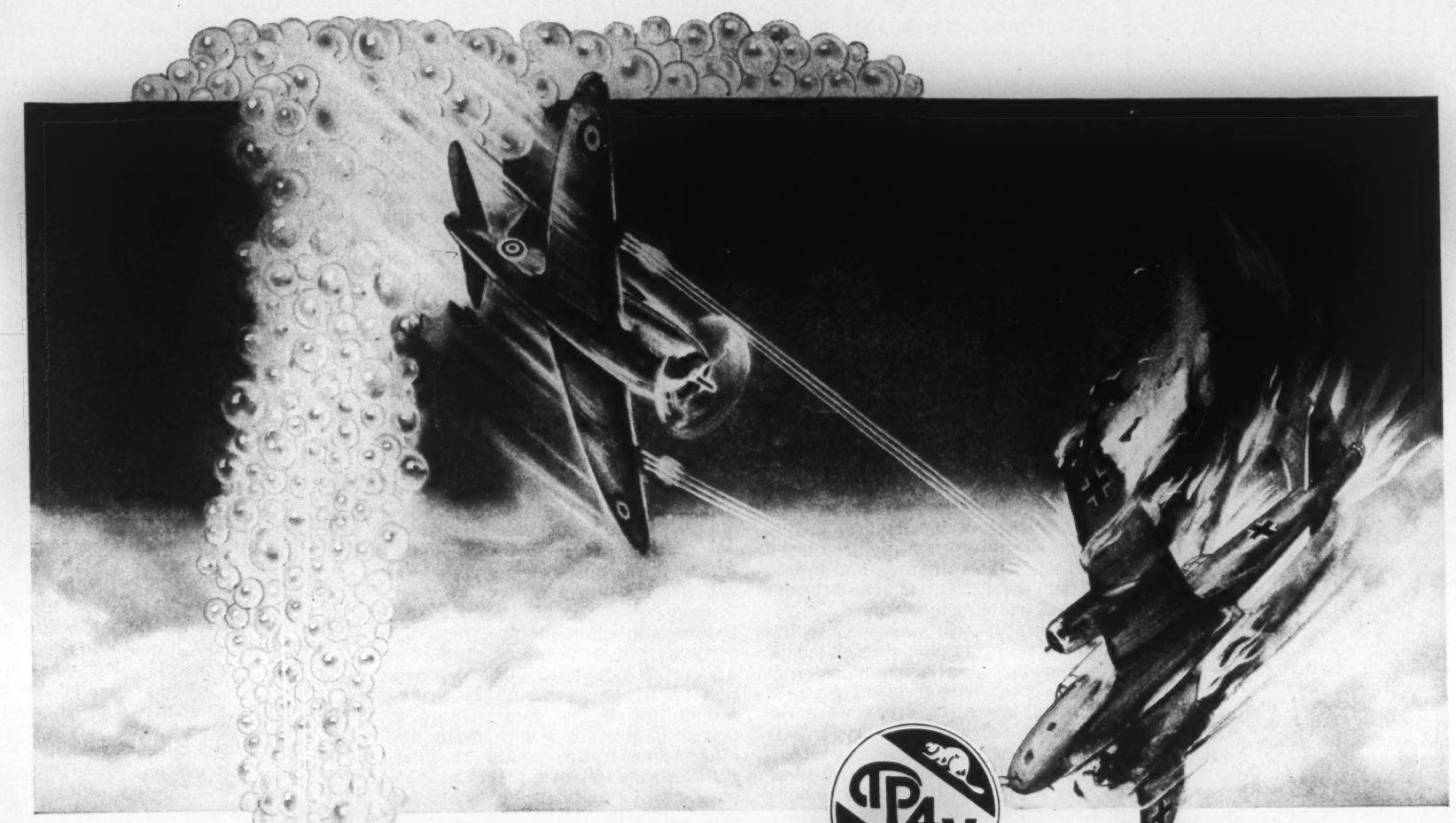
Because of this, it would be most unwise of us to treat the Italian people as if they were as widely guilty, or as barbaric, as the Germans. The chief fascist leaders must be singled out and punished, but they will be numbered in the thousands, not in millions, as are the guilty Germans. The Italian nation has already been punished severely, in a way which it will understand and not forget, for having allowed its leaders to draw it into alliance with those ancient enemies across the Alps for whom the very name in Italian, *tedesci*, means "barbarians".

While we have been pausing to digest our victory in Tunisia and prepare our next leap forward, our strategical air force in the Mediterranean and our main bomber force based on Britain have delivered a succession of the mightiest blows of the war. The Americans are now striking with as many as 200 Fortresses at a time in both theatres, while the RAF have finally achieved as a regular thing a four-engined bomber attack of greater weight than the famous 1000-bomber raid on Cologne a year ago. In one terrible week as great a weight of bombs was dropped on German targets in day and night attack as the Germans were able to drop on London throughout the whole fall and winter of "the Blitz".

First came Duisburg, steel centre, rail junction at the western end of the Ruhr, and great inland port handling the Rhine-Ruhr barge traffic. I know the place well, as I once happened to spend nearly a week there. Then followed Dortmund, at the other end of this close-packed industrial valley, and more attractive than the other Ruhr cities, but up to now somewhat neglected. The heaviest 4-engined attack ever made by Bomber Command (about 500 planes and nearly 2000 tons) probably altered Dortmund somewhat. Third for the week was Bochum, ugly neighbor of Essen, which received a mere 1000 tons.

By way of an encore, the Ruhr was treated to a flood by its summer's supply of drinking and industrial water, through the brilliantly successful raid against the Mohne and Eder dams, which lie just to the east of Dortmund. Readers will by now have seen photos of these dams in the daily press, which emphasize the difficulty of blowing up such massive targets, and be familiar with the story of how this was done by dropping large mines, possibly charged with a more powerful explosive than usual, almost into the sluice gates.

On the other side of the world the operation against Attu, long-foreshadowed by intense aerial activity from the new American bases in the Aleutians, appears assured of success by the use of overwhelming force, particularly air power. Kiska ought to follow fairly soon. Then we shall need to make only one more jump, but a much more difficult one, into Paramushiro, just below the tip of Kamchatka, to come within bombing range of Tokyo.



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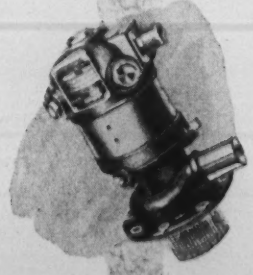

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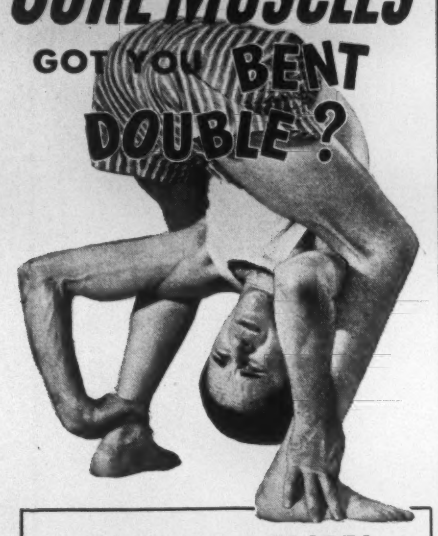

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And this memo goes for druggists and doctors, too.

Sulfa drugs are extremely dangerous medicines. They can irreparably damage vital organs of children and adults. By dosing yourself with tablets which you regard as life-saving, you may actually be signing your death warrant.

This is no alarmist nonsense. It is plain talk coming out of the big clinics. Sulfa drugs are performing miracles in the fight against specific diseases. But they are killing people who think these medicines are cure-alls or even safe to take without strictest medical supervision.

A very serious situation is developing on this continent. Here is what it looks like:

(1) After a sulfa drug has been legitimately prescribed by a physician, the patient can get the prescription renewed over and over at the drug store, without signing the poison register.

(2) Using such prescriptions, people have started to dose sulfa drugs to relatives and children, regardless of what drug or what strength they are using.

(3) Some doctors have started prescribing sulfa drugs for common colds and sore throats.

(4) A few doctors are known to be prescribing sulfa drugs over the telephone, without even seeing the patient.

WHAT'S serious about this? It will take only a moment to find out. Sulfa drugs are not all marvel and miracle. The general public and certain members of the medical profession need to be sharply reminded about what the sulfas *are* and *aren't*.

First, there are many different kinds of sulfa drugs. For example: sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, sulfacetamide, etc. Each is effective for specific infections. Any of them may act as violent poisons.

Second, the sulfa drugs were developed to aid in curing very serious diseases such as pneumonia and infections of the intestines. Medical science recognizes them as poisonous drugs that can be used only under definite circumstances.

Third, nearly all human beings develop resistance to the disease-curing

SCIENCE FRONT

Danger! Sulfa Drugs

BY DYSON CARTER

effects of the sulfa drugs. This simply means that if you have taken sulfa tablets several times (or even once) this year, and if pneumonia should strike you tomorrow, you may have ruined all hope of further sulfa treatment being able to overcome the dread infection. Your doctor will be helpless and will have to rely on the old, ineffective pneumonia treatments. Taking sulfa drugs except during severe illness and under close supervision of the doctor is equivalent to conditioning yourself to death by any serious disease the sulfas were developed to cure. This danger is quite apart from the danger of poisoning.

LET us get down to cases. To prescribe sulfa drugs for a cold or ordinary sore throat is outrageous. These drugs should never be given to people suffering from mild diseases (such as the cold) which are self-limiting. And control over the initial dosage of sulfa drugs is not enough; even if the patient shows no immediate symptoms of poisoning, extreme sensitivity to the drug may appear at any time. So great is the danger that any patient who has previously taken a sulfa drug should, before further treatment, be tested with not more than 1/8 grain taken by mouth. (We will not indicate the visible symptoms of sulfa "sensitivity", since these can be judged only by a physician).

HOWEVER, recent research stresses that the most probable toxic effect of the sulfa drugs, which can occur after any number of doses, is *damage to the kidneys*. Blood or sediment in the urine may be a sign of serious kidney injury, and there are earlier symptoms that the patient may never be aware of. Immediate hospitalization and treatment is required to prevent severe permanent kidney damage. Any of the "popular" sulfa drugs can cause this, and great numbers of people are suffering now and will suffer from self-dosage with sulfa. Usually they will be unaware of the cause of a deplorable and painful injury that may be very difficult to diagnose later, and impossible to cure.

Your reporter has been informed by qualified specialists that for the reason of potential kidney damage alone, the prescribing of sulfa drugs for any but the most serious infections is absolutely unjustified. Prescribing these drugs for anyone, and especially for children, must be followed by careful observation. Prescribing sulfa over the phone without seeing the patient is simply unethical—and one doctor who has treated cases of severe kidney damage would brand this practice by a much more sinister name.

FURTHERMORE, a prescription for sulfa should never under any circumstances be re-fillable. At the present time druggists are selling quantities of sulfa to people who are dosing themselves, their relatives and their children for almost any ill found in a patent medicine label. The druggists are not legally responsible. All this poison is being sold on prescription. But a large percentage of it is sold on old prescriptions being renewed for new illness.

A sulfa drug used in heavy dosage to save the life of a man dying of meningitis may be given to a girl in her 'teens who has a slight sore throat. A different poison given in drastic quantity to control a severe case of gonorrhea in a grown woman may be given to a youngster with the sniffles. This is actually going on at the moment! People calmly walk in and show a number or an empty box and walk out with sulfathiazole or sulfadiazine as though they were buying another bottle of spring tonic. All because they found out that the prescription was for "sulfa", they have read that sulfa kills disease germs, and so they decide to "take some sulfa just to prevent anything serious developing."

Doctors can put a stop to this at once, by making every sulfa drug prescription absolutely non-renewable. In the meantime the druggists could help in obvious ways.

What do you know about the mental damage that results from sulfa poisoning? Are you aware that no airplane pilot is allowed to enter a plane for several days after sulfa has been administered? Do you realize that clinical experience reveals extreme mental dangers in sulfa drugs?

If sulfa drugs are ever given to patients who are not sick enough to be kept in bed (and it is questionable if this should be done) then the walking patient must be carefully watched. He or she must not go outside alone. Must not drive a car or truck (the sulfa-drugged driver is in a class with the drunken driver). Must not be induced or permitted to sign documents or important letters. All these precautions for the reason that sulfa drugs are poisons that frequently lead to these mental derangements: abnormal moods, unusual contrariness, confusion, hallucination, persecution ideas, delirium, dizziness, fainting. These symptoms may appear gradually or without warning. There is no way of telling whether or not a patient is liable to such effects.

IF FURTHER warning is needed, sulfa drug poisoning may also cause several symptoms more familiar to general physicians: inflammation of the eyes, anemia, high fever, violent vomiting, skin rashes and pain. And remember that a person may take considerable quantities of sulfa for some time without any evidence of poisoning, only to have extremely serious symptoms appear after another dosage.

All that has been said here refers to sulfa preparations taken internally. Lately there have appeared sulfa ointments and similar compounds for external use, e. g. for burns. It is too early to comment on the danger or safety of prescribing these drugs, but certainly no harm can result from caution.

Research is constantly producing new sulfa formulations—such as phthalylsulfathiazole—which promise high germ-checking power in low dosage with less toxic effects. *But no sulfa drug is at present available which can even be imagined to be safe.* The sulfas are all poisons. They should be used as poisons, prescribed with the same care as morphine and strychnine, with the effects even more closely followed.

But the immediate necessity is to put an end to unjustified prescriptions and to the re-filling of the sulfa prescriptions that have been issued. Unless this is done the life-saving value of sulfa drugs will be destroyed for great numbers of adults and children. And there is every indication that an alarming number of people will suffer permanent injury.

The sulfa fad should be abruptly ended by the medical profession, the pharmacists and the public. That is the blunt verdict of impartial medical science, arrived at by both careful research and by general practice.

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Radio Needs More Silence

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

WHEN Gladstone Murray was general manager of the CBC there were many things he did or didn't do that riled listeners. But there isn't scarcely a radio fan in Canada, lest it be a radio artist making plenty of money in radio, who will disagree with Major Murray's latest declaration that "there is far too much radio. If I were given the task of starting radio afresh, I would begin by trying to guarantee the solace of some silence."

What a phrase that is! Only an artist like Major Murray could have created a turn of words like that. "The solace of some silence." There's an alliteration that is positively beautiful. But not only the words are lovely; the thought is good, sound common sense.

That brings me to a recent speech of the present general manager of the CBC, Dr. James S. Thomson, who in talking to the Canadian Club at Ottawa said: "We have to talk into the Canadian ear for 16 hours per day, only with the beneficent provision, that there is one great advantage about the radio — that you can always turn it off."

Now who in the world told Dr. Thomson that the CBC "has to talk into the Canadian ear for 16 hours per day"? Who told the Board of Governors of the CBC that the Canadian listeners, who can tune in to a dozen American stations, to say nothing of the private stations and the short-wave stations they can hear if their sets are working any better than mine.

How did this whole business of broadcasting for 16 or 18 hours a day start, I wonder? There's some sense in it so far as the commercial radio station manager is concerned. The longer he stays on the air, the more profit he makes. And there's some sense about commercial sponsors wanting to go on the air as often and as long as they think the listener can stomach it. And one can understand members of the Musicians' Union wanting to broadcast from daylight to midnight at union fees. But was ever the listener consulted in the matter of length of hours a radio station owned by the people should remain on the air?

"WE HAVE to talk into the Canadian ear for 16 hours per day," Dr. Thomson says. Major Murray pleads for "The solace of some silence." Take the theatre. You don't find theatres—I mean the legitimate theatre—opening at the break of dawn and going on for 16 hours a day, with no rest on Sundays. Even the movies, until recently, had the decency to remain closed until noon. You don't find the libraries of this country open before breakfast, everybody working like mad to circulate books. Our schools close down at 4 p.m., take at least 10 days off at Easter, and close down completely for two months in the summer.

This business of radio talking and playing and shouting for 16 hours a day is pure nonsense, and the sooner listeners demand a change, the better radio in Canada will become. Six hours of radio a day, properly timed to fit in with the changing times of our provinces, would teach listeners how to enjoy radio. Only the very best in talent would be permitted to broadcast. Nobody would be allowed to broadcast for indefinite periods, as is the case now. Radio would become like the theatre, or like a school. It would be there at set hours of the day, and people would learn to sit quietly and listen to programs instead of playing bridge, cooking the dinner, or reading a book while thousands of dollars worth of radio entertainment is going to waste.

I remember a sentence used some years ago by the eminent Canadian psychologist and child authority, Dr. William E. Blatz. He was talking to a group of social workers in Toronto about the strange and weird custom that has developed in Canada of a group of people eating lunch together and then instead of going out for a walk or settling down to read a book or go to sleep, they proceed to listen to one person—in this case, Dr. Blatz—talk to them. He said that in no other part of the animal kingdom do we find this strange custom. "You don't find a group of dogs sitting around while one dog does all the talking," he said.

Major Murray is right. There is far too much radio, and too much listening, and not enough *doing*. Let us without further delay launch a Movement for the Guaranteeing of the Solace of Some Silence. Major Murray is the charter member. Who will be the next to join this unique organization?

NOT since Orson Welles did his Broadcast from Mars has there been so much public discussion as that created by the War Finance Committee, under George W. Spinney, of Montreal, in giving approval to a publicity stunt of having one Stanley Maxted crash into the middle of radio programs to urge the purchase of Victory Bonds.

A copy of one of the letters that went to Mr. Spinney in protest came to this space during the week, and we quote one of the latter paragraphs: "Seldom have I been so annoyed as I was by the distasteful and unmannerly interference with serious programs. I say unhesitatingly that when the day comes that Canada must adopt such contemptible means to support her war effort I prefer to be somewhere else. No matter how important the message, there is surely some place for the observance of the rules of decent behavior. Commercial advertisers would do well to remember that, but there is no excuse for the nation forgetting it. Canada's loyalty is not to be reached by crude intrusions on the sanctity of her finest thoughts and appreciations. Let us at least endeavor to recognize the common decencies."

We have seen, too, the reply Mr. Spinney sent to this particular listener. Having no permission to quote it, we merely say that Mr. Spinney was most careful to point out the urgency of the Victory Loan drive. . . the apathy of some of the people of Canada . . . the need to shake some people out of their complacency . . . and he pointed out that if there was an attack by the enemy on Canada, there would be no hesitation on the part of radio stations to interrupt programs to carry the news as it developed. Mr. Spinney said it was his view that the challenge of the Victory Loan had an urgency at least comparable to any such occurrence. Mr. Spinney, by the way, pointed out that it was a recommendation of the Radio Industry of Canada that prompted the interruption of programs to boost the Victory Loan. Both they, and Mr. Spinney, felt that the performance of the war finance operations has reasonably justified the means employed.

WE HAVE hardly warmed up this column when it's time to stop. We'll try to get in some radio chatter: In 30 seconds after the White House had announced Winston Churchill's arrival in Washington, the news was on the air. . . Bing Crosby, home from Mexico, was guest of the quiz kids last week... Ira Dilworth, CBC regional representative for British Columbia, raised applause at the 14th Institute for Education by Radio, held recently at Columbus, Ohio. . . Joe E. Brown has written a good book about entertaining the troops in Africa. . . "You can't do business with Hitler," by Douglas Miller, has been one of the better propaganda pieces. . . W. J. McPherson, an agricultural economist, has joined the CBC farm broadcast department. . . "Basin Street" is now broadcast internationally. . . Eve Curie, back from a 40,000 mile trip of the battlefronts, has written a book, and broadcast one recent Saturday afternoon . . . that book of Cecil Brown's "Suez to Singapore" has reached the 100,000 mark . . . the New York Philharmonic-Symphony has embarked on a 52-week commercial program for U.S. Rubber.

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Taubeneck—the Logician Who Foresees History

BY DON STAIRS

Logician, not magician, please note. Ignatius Donnelly Taubeneck is emphatically not a soothsayer or diviner but a forecaster of events who achieves surprising results by applying his remarkable powers of reasoning to ascertained facts. Here a Saturday Night writer tells of a visit to Taubeneck, of the kind of man he is, and of the record for accurate forecasting he has established with practical men of affairs.

Famed as the conductor of the Bronxville (N.Y.) Community Forum, Mr. Taubeneck is a Lecturer in Contemporary National Problems and International Relations at New York University and Director of American History at Bronxville Schools.

WHO is there of us these days that does not yearn for just a tiny rift in the veil which shields to-morrow from to-day—just a glimpse, that's all. It is readily understandable that wartime is the heyday of astrologers, crystal gazers and teacup readers. Haven't we each of us made our own private forecast of the time that Mr. Hitler's hide is to be nailed to the fence?

So, when in 1942, some of the more significant wartime predictions of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly Taubeneck began to spread beyond the confines of his community, I felt I had to satisfy an aroused curiosity particularly when a story in *The New Yorker* worked out his batting average at 89%. In the spirit, therefore, of hands-across-the-border I wrote to him and indicated a sincere interest in his prognostications. Then followed an exchange of letters that enabled me to learn more about the accomplishments of this unusual student of history and human nature and opened up an opportunity to discern something of his uncanny skill in piecing together the jigsaw puzzle of this disjointed universe.

Did he foresee this war? Yes indeed—in 1937 he went on record "that the major nations of Europe would be in conflict by September 1939". Was the entrance of the United States into it foreshadowed by him? It was on the platform of the Bronxville Forum in October 1939 that this question was posed: "Will the United States enter this war militarily—yes or no?" That blunt query was met head-on. "Yes—and when we do it will be through a clash in the Orient." Referring to a letter to me on July 14, 1942, he said "many more military reverses are immediately ahead of us. However, I have great faith that by September or October we shall be getting control of the situation. Through the next winter and spring the Axis will begin to crack, *after which their collapse will come quite rapidly.*" Now by March these last eight words were beginning to take on significance. So much so, that I felt a personal visit would enable me to get him to define those important two words "quite rapidly".

No Star-Gazer

By a happy chance we were both free at the same time recently and got together in New York to talk things over. As the bespectacled, slightly built figure of medium height strode briskly and cheerily with his brief-case into a midtown Manhattan hotel he appeared to me to resemble any one of the battalions of business men who daily pass through the portals of a Roosevelt or a Biltmore. One quickly detects that he is no star-gazer but a man with a broad, well-disciplined intellect who knows how to deal competently, tolerantly and objectively with problems of human relationships and the state. It was at once apparent that his "predictions" are not plucked from the stars; rather are the product of a mind actuated by the valid processes of reasoning applied to an exceptional store of facts and knowledge.

I soon discovered he had an avid interest in people, for he immediately acquiesced in my proposition that we should mildly celebrate the occasion by joining the habitues of an unusual eating place tucked away in the West Forties. Our rendezvous was a former speakeasy which stands today replete as a relic and a symbol. It retains its steel-barred door, screened peep-holes and bottle-scarred bar. As a tavern serving food and drink it gave us an opportunity to initiate a personal acquaintanceship amongst its denizens—artists, models and writers, some of them the elite of New York's newspaperdom. Such is the spirit of journalistic camaraderie that a chief editorial writer and a nationally known fashion editor (a Junoesque blonde) together with her millionaire boss "bent elbows" at the bar, which offered an easy opportunity for lubricating the day's flow of gossip and banter.

I ventured first to indicate my inquisitiveness about Taubeneck's curiously assorted names. Born on a farm in the Middle West, his surname was of course that of his German grandsire who along with Wendell Willkie's grandfather left Germany in 1848 in the exodus connected with the liberal movement of the day. His Christian names, Ignatius Donnelly, were bestowed on him by reason of an uncle's friendship in the 1890's for an Illinois statesman of the same name. At the age of 18 he was teaching school and 1918 found him participating in the Meuse-Argonne phase of World War No. 1. His eight months' experience in Europe with the American Army of Occupation aroused in him the desire to know more about the peoples of Europe and the United States, and to try and discover the secret of improving human and national relationships and to put such knowledge at the service of his community and his country.

Trailing Facts

Nothing or no one daunts him when he is on the trail of facts or knowledge. Typical of this was an interview with the world's No. 1 Fascist, Mussolini, when he felt that he needed to add to his knowledge of the Corporate State. He thought nothing of requesting the top flight officials of the International Bank in Switzerland to help him settle a world banking problem that was troubling him. He acquires his American contacts at times by motoring from the Atlantic to the Pacific making acquaintanceships as he goes in order to get first-hand and accurate facts that are later carefully synthesized in his continuous study and appraisal of political, social and wartime trends. He is careful to maintain a selected list of publications of which SATURDAY NIGHT is one, flowing across his desk to enable him to keep his finger on the pulse of this Continent's and the world's activities.

The results of his studies and practically all of his "predictions" originate in the Bronxville Forum, an institution which is now becoming nationally known. Through it, he has acquired a mounting reputation as a vigorous proponent and advocate of the idea of promoting democracy by the pioneer New England method of the Town Hall meeting. Problems of self-government can thereby be debated and resolved and the beneficial effect is a continuous political education of the citizens participating. He declares that 85% of the American people are politically uninformed, 10% have only enough information to be considered dangerous and only about 5% have enough information to reach intelligent political decisions. He deplores the political apathy of the times, citing the fact that only 43% of the voters went to the polls in the last congressional election and 22% really elected the majority controlling the Congress.

His fervent belief in the value of freedom of expression led him to organize the Bronxville Community Forum which he has conducted for the last 12 years. It is located one half hour's ride north of New York in a community of 7,000 and a large number of its citizens are of the professional classes, intelligent, literate and articulate, including W. L. Shirer, who made this his home town on his return from Germany. From the platform of this Forum this accomplished speaker and debater promulgates his "forecasts". They are based on wide-spread dependable sources of information, patiently accumulated facts, processed with logic and submitted to the merciless ordeal of controversy and debate. The time at our disposal was fast slipping by and I got around to querying Taubeneck concerning his original March 1942 prediction concerning the conclusion of our war with Hitler and what in point of time he meant by "quite rapidly" when he wrote me in July 1942. So here is his thought expressed a week or so ago.

What Taubeneck Sees

In March 1942 his studies led him to believe that the United Nations should be in high-gear in 1943. To expand this thought it meant a unified command, that New Deal social reforms and politics would not be permitted to interfere with the war effort, that adequate brakes would be applied to inflation, that there would be established an over-all manpower policy and that food production would be put on a stable basis. Under these conditions, which were that of a practically all-out war effort, he based a "prediction" that the Nazis would collapse by December 1943 and the Japs 8 to 10 months later. It was this he explained, that led him in his letter to me of July 1942, to say that between the Spring of '43 and December of the same year, their collapse would come quite rapidly.

Now then, what happened to compel him to re-examine the position of the United States on the home front is the fact that the United States is not going to be in "high-gear in 1943". So from the platform of the Bronxville Forum in March 1943 his revised prediction is that because (1) the manpower muddle in the U.S.A. and (2) an inadequate tax program and (3) the current food crisis and general mismanagement and politics are retarding the war effort on the home front, the collapse of the Nazis must be pushed forward to September or October of 1944 and victory over Japan postponed until the late summer of 1945.

He expects Italy to be out of the war before this year ends, and foresees great danger of inflation which has not yet been brought under control. Before we parted, he informed me that he is developing a study concerning the imperative necessity under which the Government of the United States must this year choose one of three courses: (1) a policy of isolation letting the rest of the world settle its own problems, with the U.S.A. going its own way; (2) world domination by the United States and Great Britain—in other words a joint Anglo-American Imperialistic policy; (3) global co-operation based on a world organization and true global peace. Taubeneck's "prediction" will run counter to the fond hopes of many of us who have secretly expected to see Hitler beaten to his knees this year. It is a curious circumstance that the date of the next American Presidential election falls in Nov. 1944. We shall see what we shall see.

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IS GERMANY INCURABLE? by Richard M. Brickner, M.D. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

IT IS no novelty to say that Hitler is crazy. But here is a doctor-specialist not only saying so but explaining in detail the nature of his abnormality. He is a paranoid, surrounded by paranoids and supported by a nation which has been dominated and influenced by paranoids for a full century and more.

Of all varieties of mental aberration paranoia is the most stubborn. The first symptom is the need to dominate because of the menace of people about him; the second is the "persecution complex". He suspects that everything, from the government's foreign policy to the price of bread or the state of the weather, is aimed malevolently at him. The third is a colossal self-conceit, the fourth a complete lack of humor, a fifth, false rumination over past events, a sixth, absolutely logical conclusions from false premises. It is impossible to appease a paranoid, since he interprets every concession as a sign of weakness or fear. Such an individual observed in the course of a doctor's practice, is likely to end as a murderer.

The picture is an accurate summation of the Fuehrer, whose public and private behavior has been recorded a score of times by practised observers. But it is a picture also of the "Deutschland ueber alles" concept which befouls the thinking of millions within the Reich.

But the author insists that there is a saving remnant, as shown by the anti-Hitler refugees, by the many emigrants of the past century uncomfortable in the atmosphere of madness and resolved to escape, and by the existence of an underground opposition in Germany which all the efficiency of the secret police has been unable to suppress. How this remnant can be encouraged will be the thorniest problem of post-war statesmanship. The author does not assume to solve it, but he intimates that psychiatrists would be useful advisers.

THE BOOKSHELF

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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

A Nation Gone Mad

Wisdom in Machiavelli

THE MACHIAVELLIANS, Defenders of Freedom, by James Burnham. (Longmans, Green, $3.00.)

A "MACHIAVEL", says the Oxford Dictionary, "is an unscrupulous schemer; one who practises duplicity in statecraft," and adds that the word is derived "from the name of Niccolo Machiavelli, Florentine statesman, author of the work *Del Principe*, in which unscrupulous statecraft is advocated."

So for some four centuries the reputation of the diligent Niccolo has been under a cloud, despite the fact that his views on education have acknowledged merit, that his knowledge of the ancient historians and philosophers was profound and that his experience of government in his own day had been personal and vivid.

Now in this surly time, surpassing for violence and bloodshed the days of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, comes a writer of acumen, force and humor, examining Machiavelli and considering his judgments in the light of modern politics the world around.

He declares that the man was a scientist, in the modern sense, concerned only with truth as derived from accurate observation, and not concerned about the camouflage in which unpleasant facts are generally swathed. He was studying, not Man, but Political Man even as economists differentiated between Man and Economic Man. The fact that men have ideals of honor, of self-control, of personal responsibility to God is not within the frame of the argument. Political man is a being striving for power and using all available means to get it; Economic man is striving for wealth and under a similar drive.

"If men generally understood as much of the mechanism of rule and privilege as Machiavelli understood," says the writer, "they would no longer be deceived into accepting that rule and privilege and they would know what steps to take to overcome them. Therefore the powerful and their spokesmen—all the 'official' thinkers, the lawyers and philosophers and preachers and demagogues and moralists and editors must defame Machiavelli."

From a discussion of the master he goes on to an examination of the disciples, Mosca, Sorel and Pareto; all three arguing from observation rather than from theory and standing as the sternest of realists in a romantic world.

But this book is too closely-knit to invite quotation. It must be read, all in all, to discover that the writer is not praising Fascism, or Communism or Democracy. He is praising Liberty and wondering how best to find it, for in all the settled systems of government he discerns the seeds of tyranny and ultimate decay. Only by the proper balancing of forces, military and legalistic, does he see hope, not in Atlantic Charters or other examples of wishful thinking.

A gallant and stimulating book which is likely to be attacked with fury from many quarters.

The Gallantry of War

THE LAST DAYS OF SEVASTOPOL, by Boris Voyetekhov. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

VIVID in description and surcharged with emotion is this tale of resolution overpowering terror. The Germans at last battered the town and naval base to rubble but they died in droves to achieve this partial victory, for they faced a determination even greater than their own. When a Russian division of troops was reduced to 130 men this sorry remnant held their ground until they joined their comrades in death. And it was not a surly bravery, but one illumined by humor and at times even by ecstasy. Battle-fever in a temperamental spirit often creates a delirium of self-sacrifice.

We commend this book to the attention of comfortable people sitting in well-stuffed chairs before a pleasant fireplace that they may realize, if only dimly, the debt they owe to fighting-men the world around. The author is a young novelist and playwright. The translators were Ralph Parker and V. M. Genne, and the text was cabled to New York.

COASTAL COMMAND, Official Record by the British Air Ministry. (Musson, $1.50.)

HERE is another of these thrilling publications giving details of watching and fighting now that the need for secrecy is past. It explains in complete detail the marriage of the Navy and a considerable section of the Flying Force, the organization of "reconnaissance" and "operations" and "intelligence." It records the manner in which the "Bismarck" was found and destroyed and the search for U-boats. And it is profusely illustrated with photographs packed with drama.

HOW AEROPLANES FLY, by W. O. Manning. (Oxford Air Training Manuals, $1.00.)

THE main principles of aviation and how they are applied in constructional design. An admirable guide, not alone for service men newly in uniform, but for boys interested in one of the most useful hobbies of our time, the building of practical models.

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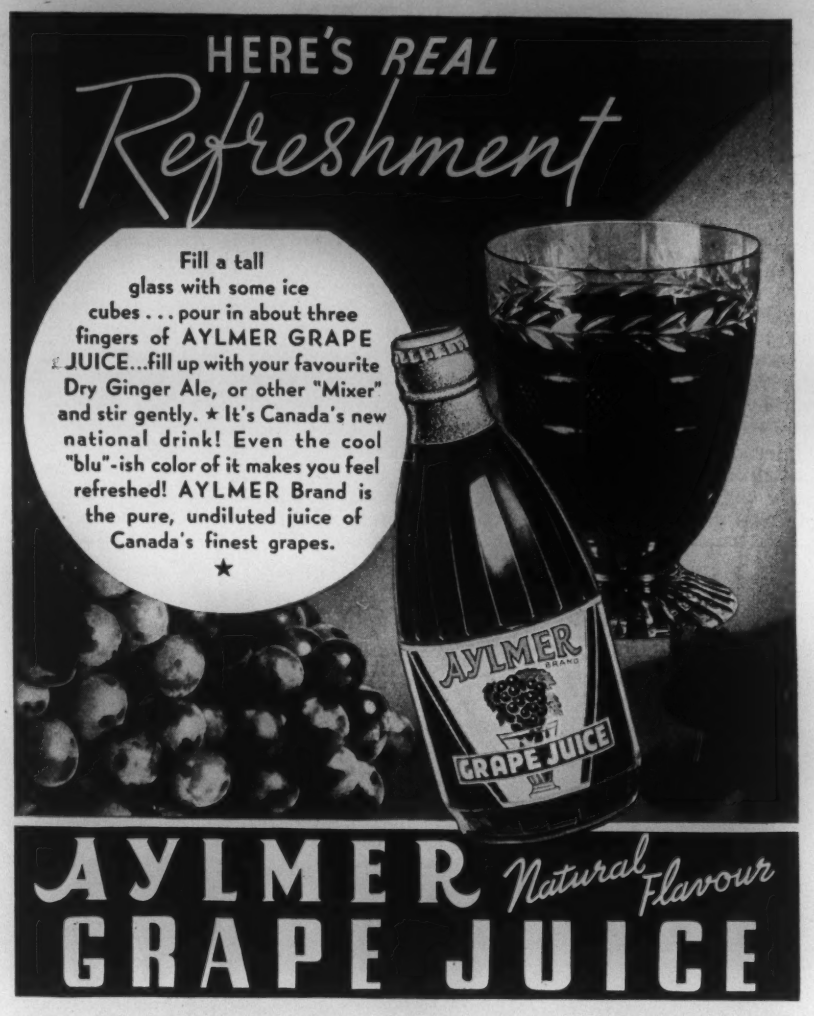
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Stay-at-Home Holidays

BY AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN

IF BY holidays we mean the old-style pre-war holiday, usually too long and self-indulgent, we not only can, but should do without them. More often than not the holiday-maker returned less fit than before, if not actually ill. But there is another sort of holiday—the *right* sort of holiday.

It has been proved over and over again, during the last war and in this, that we cannot do without an occasional break from work. We require suitably spaced rest-pauses to remove the toxins of fatigue and to restore the vitality—to enable us to do better work. Now that we seem to have reached the end of the beginning of the war, most people, who have to spend their curtailed and staggered holidays at home, will want to know how to obtain the necessary refreshment under such uncongenial conditions.

Well, it can be done—but the holiday must be properly *planned*. We cannot afford to waste a minute of it. The first point to bear in mind is the need for absolute relaxation. This means change, doing something entirely different. It means a new mental outlook. We must change our environment in our imagination if we cannot do so in reality.

Get into a new suit or costume. Don't listen to the radio. Cut out routine. Kick the clock. The war will go on just the same, yet our mind will not share in its many activities. Of course the war may come to us. That cannot always be helped, but we can to some extent develop a mental shutter, even to loud or persistent noises.

It may not be too easy to keep disturbing thoughts from our mind but assidious practice will in the long run ensure success. The "apartment" mind can assuredly be cultivated, like the graces and virtues, by any well-balanced determined individual.

Indeed it must be, for unless the mind is rested at the same time as the body, complete relaxation cannot be obtained. A continuance of emotional tension, through whatever cause, may be more exhausting than the hardest physical work, because a needless and disproportionate expenditure of nervous energy is involved.

Adrenalin a Bracer

Those who work in Mental and Nervous Hospitals do not have to be told this. They observe many patients, anxiety states and hysterias, lying in bed for days, for weeks, for months, apparently resting under ideal hygienic conditions yet losing weight and going downhill without any organic cause. Why is this? The answer is that the mind is out of harmony with the body; there is discord and agitation causing an excessive outflow of the chemical adrenalin, supplied by the supra-renal glands, into the blood stream whereby the sympathetic system is stimulated and the defence mechanism of the body activated.

We need this adrenalin stimulation for our work. We need lots of it to brace us up to win the war. But we don't need it when we are resting.

So, to derive full benefit from the holiday we must learn how to relax—an art which comes naturally only to the exceptional person. Do not fly to sedative drugs. They only serve to weaken the willpower, every ounce of which will be required to ensure the requisite auto-suggestion. Serenity of mind must be *deliberately* acquired by self-hypnosis—by suggesting an atmosphere of tranquility to ourselves. We do this by the aid of visual memory which recalls pleasant and restful scenes, and by repeating monotonous and soothing phrases, in some chosen situation that is as peaceful as possible under war conditions.

Yawn and Relax

Muscles must be completely relaxed. One tightened-up muscle spoils all. Relaxation exercises—and there are many—should be studied. Broadly speaking they take the form of stretching and shaking movements of the limbs whereby looseness and passivity are ensured. This passivity is assisted by the self-hypnosis.

The procedure is—Lie down full-length in the open air, or upon a bed in a well-ventilated room, or sit in a comfortable armchair with the feet raised, and accustom mind and body to the idea of peace and all that it implies. Encourage the yawn. Breathe in and out fully several times, counting in regular rhythm. The necessary quietness of mind is favored by a darkened (but *not* blacked-out room—often just another word for airless) room, and the elimination or reduction of noise. A warm bath is also a considerable aid to relaxation.

Ask yourself what it is you really require of a holiday at home. Physical rest will be necessary to the hard manual worker, who might profitably commence his holiday with a morning, completely relaxed, in bed. Then, in the afternoon some gentle exercise in the open air. The emphasis is upon the word gentle. Little benefit will accrue to over-worked and overtired muscles by another dose of strenuous exertion, rather the reverse. Therefore a word of caution is necessary with regard to the popular pastime of cycling which, in moderation and in its right place, can hardly be bettered as a health-giving exercise, but which, if indulged in rashly and under unsuitable conditions, may lead to muscular strains or overfatigue, thus undoing all the benefit derived from the holiday.

The older sedentary worker whose muscles are unaccustomed to much exertion would especially be ill-advised to set forth for a long cycling trip. In the case of the sedentary worker, whose muscles already lack tone, adequate exercise in the open air will be more than ever necessary, provided that such exercise is easy and gentle, imposing no strain upon the muscular system which being flabby will complain only too readily.

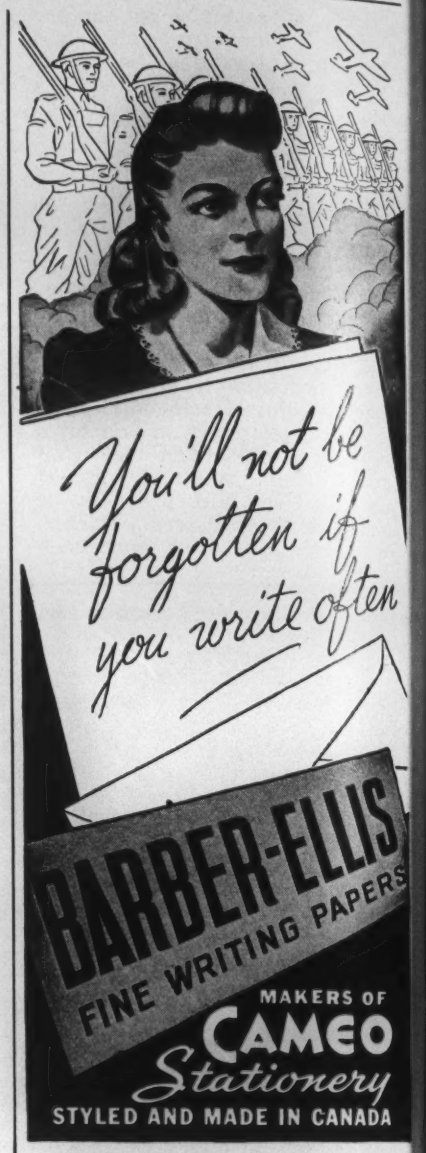
Change of Diet

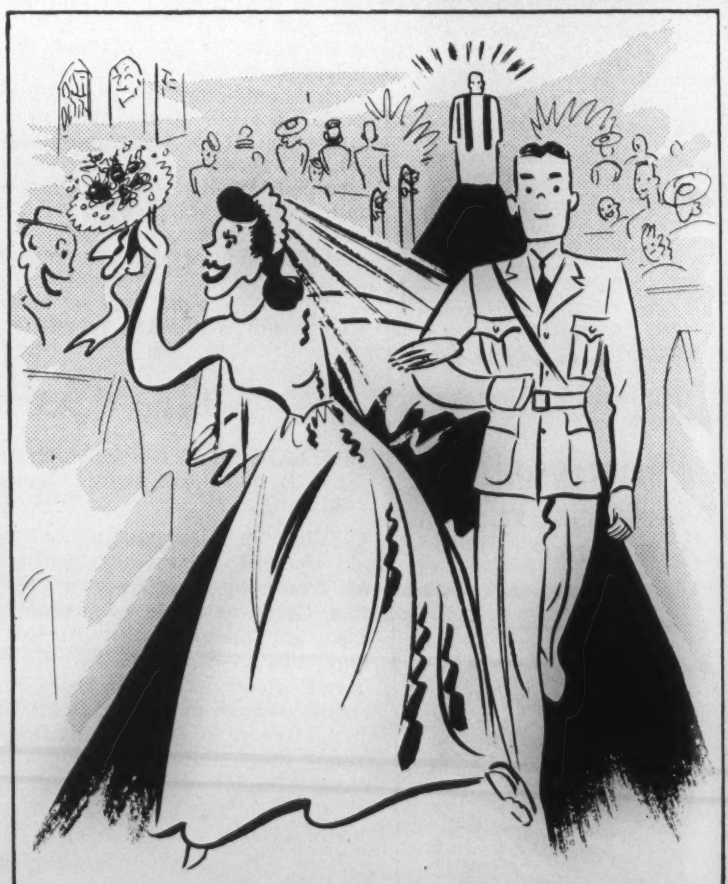
Those whose work is of the mechanical kind, needing little expenditure of thought, should exercise their minds in the evening by some reading or hobby requiring application and concentration.

There will not be the same need to rest the stomach, as the war time diet hardly overloads the digestion. At the same time, it would be expedient to seek a *change* of diet, even if this should only entail a change in the *time* of the meals. So far as possible, make it a vitamin C day, that is to say, eat plenty of raw green vegetables such as lettuce, mustard and cress, and when obtainable fresh fruit.

This then puts in a nutshell what you have to do if you wish to benefit from your respite from work. Do the things you are not ordinarily accustomed to do, provided that these activities are healthy ones. Don't over-do anything—don't take too strong doses of exercise. If you are middle-aged it may be really dangerous to jump too suddenly into excessive and unwonted activity. Don't read too much; eyes need their rest too. Don't sit indoors too much or in the sunshine too long.

Remember that the sunshine, which is a tonic in small doses, may be poisonous in large doses, especially to allergic individuals. See that you get at least eight hours' sleep. Be moderate in everything but that.

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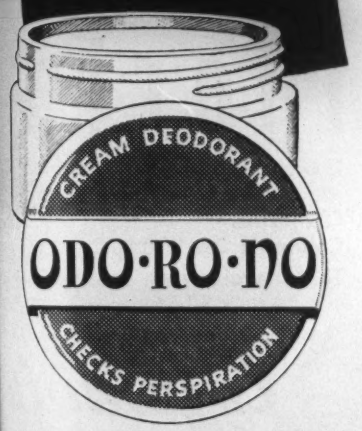

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"I Christen Thee---"

BY LIEUT. PHILIP LEE, R.C.N.V.R.

WOMEN and ship launchings have become synonymous, it seems. You can't have the latter without the former, or vice versa. They are as inseparable as Scylla and Charybdis, as Darby and Joan, as Damon and Runyon. And, yet, forsooth, Madame, your sex has suffered so much from a malady called "launchitis" that managers of shipbuilding companies across Canada have had to take drastic steps to safeguard you and the shipyard workers whose morale you are slowly but surely blitzing.

It seems as though you just can't hit the ship with the champagne bottle.

Women have changed with times, evidently. For instance, there was once a gal who hailed from Troy by the name of Helen whose face alone launched a thousand ships. And yet you modern women, confronted by a mere, single Corvette or Frigate, get so nervous and jittery that you can't hit the prow first time with a bottle of bubbly.

You, who can spot your favorite husband a ten yard head start and still nail him nine times out of ten with the traditional family subduer; you, who can catch Junior on the fly for his Saturday night tub and at the same time kick Rover off the best chaise longue, can't hit a target which is as easy as hitting a bull's medulla oblongata with a snowshoe. Fie, Madame! Fie!

"Launchitis"

But with the new launching season already under way, and with Corvettes, Minesweepers, and Fairmiles of the Royal Canadian Navy; the steamers, the freighters, and tugs of the Merchant Fleet, all ready to slide down the ways on a mighty mission at the touch of your hand and murmured "I christen thee's," the shipbuilding yard managers have rigged up a nifty little gadget to do away with your "launchitis."

No matter which one of you is invited to do the launching, be you the wife of Admiral or Mayor, the frau of a shipyard worker or a lady riveter in your own right, you can now climb aboard the launching platform alongside the various dignitaries and all the gold braid in the navy without a qualm. All you need is a small slip of paper to hold in your left hand and a pair of scissors which you hold in your right.

When the Padre finishes his prayer you merely read what you have written on the slip of paper beforehand and then snip at a string which forms the base of a triangle anchored to a small desk in front of you.

What happens then?

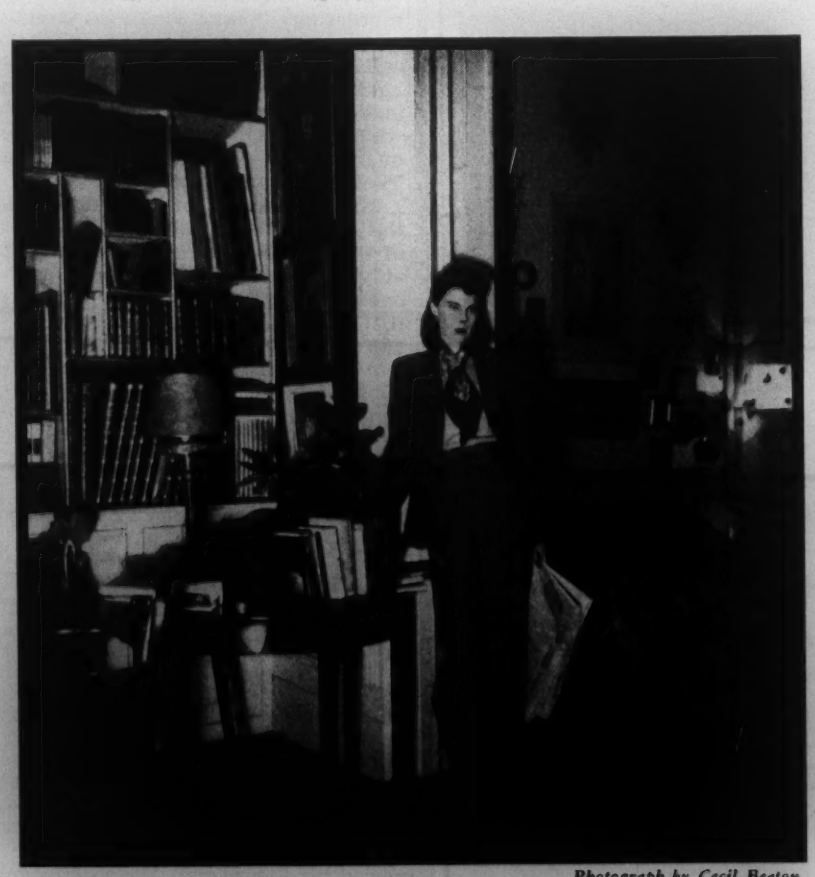
Madame, as soon as you have snipped the string you've dood it. It's all over but the shouting. For in that act you have released a beribboned champagne bottle which smashes itself against the prow. The same action trips up a locking hammer beneath the keel of the vessel, and without further effort on your part the craft is sliding into the water.

Breaking the Bottle

All this has come about by you gals coming down with a last minute case of nerves. For instance, last year one Annie Oakley tried four times to crash the bottle of bubbly and four times was unsuccessful. Perhaps it was the breeze caused by the near misses which caused the ship to commence its own launching. Anyway, there was a general guffawal while perspiring officials and the men who had so lovingly built her were frantic at the un-Bisley-like marksmanship. In fact, if there hadn't been a fast-thinking yard manager on the platform with our friend that ship would have hit the waves without benefit of name. But for him there might have been a wholesale walkout, or at the very least an indignation meeting. Fortunately, however, the executive grabbed milady's hand on her last attempt and directed the heave which resulted in a perfect score, even on the then fast-moving target.

But that was only one of many embarrassing incidents. Henry J. Kaiser, the United States shipbuilding king, has had so many difficulties of this kind that there is an informal school now where Madame can be coached to throw a deadly drop curve or spitball before climbing the christening platform.

But we'll wager that as embarrassed as many of our own girls have been over their marksmanship, they wouldn't be a patch on the Japanese matron who, the story goes, proudly christened her ship without a hitch and then watched it go rolling down the ways into the water. The trouble was the ship never stopped at the water, it just kept going down. A lurking British submarine had seen to that.



Photograph by Cecil Beaton.

Well tailored grey and white striped slacks is typical of what is being worn by English women in the country, in town, too. Jacket is vivid emerald green tweed. It represents a cost of 11 clothing coupons.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Sigmund Romberg "In Person"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A BEWILDERING number of musical celebrities have been coming and going during this month of May, some to help "back the attack"; others on purely professional missions. The most conspicuous, in respect of the influence he exerts in the realms of light music, has been the composer, Sigmund Romberg, whose name is familiar to all lovers of operetta, but whose face has been known to comparatively few.

Advertisements were at pains to explain that he would appear "in person" in orchestral programs of music by himself and other composers. With no disrespect to Maple Leaf Gardens, as a scene of sporting combats it is the last place in the world in which the personality of a musician can be effectively projected. A loud-speaker system enabled everyone, apparently, to hear what he was doing, but personal rapport with the major part of his audience was quite impossible. This was unfortunate for a conductor whose methods are so intimate and sparkling as his. Though his orchestra was small (44 pieces) it was of such perfect quality, that in Massey Hall his programs, infinitely varied and conspicuously gay, would have been a continuous delight. As it was, one could not help feeling that his exquisite rhythmical nuancing was lost on most hearers.

Personally I was curious to see a composer who at 56 can boast of having composed scores of over seventy revues and operettas, mostly ephemeral, but all of which had their day,—and some of which have attained a vogue that lasts. I found him a stout, middle-aged gentleman, with a shrewd, genial countenance crowned by a lofty, bare and shining dome. Despite executive worries that had suddenly arisen he seemed to be enjoying himself. Here he was, after years of drudgery of composing on a mass-production basis, getting a chance to show that within limits he was a first class conductor, and a pianist who could attack the keyboard with gusto and precision,—a gentleman infused with rhythm from his heels to his ears. Clearly the man whose tunes have been ringing over radio for years; on the production of whose works millions have been profitably spent; knows his business in an all-round way.

Mr. Romberg is but another of the many Hungarians who have won fame in a new environment. He was born at Budapest in 1887, and strangely enough, educated at the University of Bucharest, Roumania. His training for the theatre took place in Vienna, in his youth dominated by the spirit of Johann Strauss Jr., a city whose music was light, sparkling and care-free. Musical biographers attribute the great success Mr. Romberg has enjoyed in the theatre on this continent to the skill with which he adapted Viennese ideas to American taste. Many years ago I heard a concert conducted by Eduard Strauss, brother of Johann, mainly consisting of family works. No man could be less like Romberg physically, for the waltz conductor was slender, dark and wizard-like, yet I found the same graces and delicate abandon in Mr. Romberg's interpretation of dance themes.

Small consideration has been given to the influence of Vienna over light music in America, of which "The Merry Widow" was an episode. It began many years ago with the construction of the New York Casino, designed to present works by Millocker, Genee and others. The first and best of American light opera composers, Reginald de Koven, ("Robin Hood") was an Oxonian, but he was taught orchestration in Vienna by Genee (whose "Nanon" is still remembered). All the early operettas of Victor Herbert, "The Singing Girl," "The Fortune Teller," "Prince Ananias" adhered strictly to the Viennese model for Herbert, though born in Dublin, had been trained in the Austrian capital.

Wagner at Proms

IT WAS obvious at the Proms in Varsity Arena last week that André Kostelanetz desired to show his admirers in Toronto his accomplishments in a type of program somewhat more exacting than those at previous appearances. Wagner, Berlioz, Borodin and Tschaikovsky are all portentous names in the standard repertory, though everybody has his whack at Tschaikovsky. Personally I was surprised to find the "Love Death" from "Tristan" on the program while memories were still so fresh of a performance by the Philadelphia visitors. I was equally surprised at the general excellence of its rendering by the Proms orchestra. Mr. Kostelanetz proved himself a serious conductor of real intensity and poetic intuitions and maintained a firm grip, especially on the inexperienced performers in his forces. Though not flawless in wind passages, the lovely quality of the strings gave fervor to the rendering, and the new concert master Albert Steinberg had a chance to show his quality. More difficult, I should say, from the conductor's standpoint, was the clear, vital, unmuddled rendering of the interlaced themes of the "Meistersinger" overture. Mr. Kostelanetz also showed finesse and admirable control in the dance suite from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust".

Werner Janssen conducting. The performance and the recording are good, but the music itself is mood music, and can have only limited appeal, mostly to movie-goers.

On set M 925 (4 sides, 12 inch) Victor has recorded Gladys Swarthout singing four operatic arias. She is accompanied by the Victor Symphony Orchestra, Wilfrid Pelletier, conductor. On record no. 11-8280 are two selections by Gounod. From *Roméo et Juliette*: Act III, Stephano's Recitative and Aria *Que Fais-tu? . . . (Dainty Dove)*. On the other side, from *Faust*: Act III, Siebel's Aria *Faites-lui Mes Aveux* (Gentle Flow'rs in the Dew). On record no. 11-8281 are two selections from Thomas's *Mignon*. From Act I, Romance—*Connais-tu le Pays?*, and from Act II the Recitative and Styrienne *Je Connais un Pauvre Enfant*. Miss Swarthout's mezzo-soprano voice, so rich in its lower register, is well exemplified in all of these. The recordings are of good quality.

THE THEATRE

BY P. M. RICHARDS

NEARLY everyone has a weakness somewhere, and the inability of two dear old ladies to refrain from murdering weary-looking visitors and burying the remains in their cellar after fitting private obsequies again proves irresistibly attractive to audiences at "Arsenic and Old Lace," which is making its third appearance of the season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, this week.

Cecilia (Cissie) Loftus again heads the cast as "Miss Abbey," the elder of the two lovable murderers, and is ably supported by a cast which, with one or two exceptions, is the same as that which previously played the piece. A newcomer is Stanio Braggiotti in the role of the homicidal nephew, in place of Walter Hampden. Daisy Atherton, and Arthur Jarrett as the lunatic who thinks he is Theodore Roosevelt, are outstanding in this capable company.

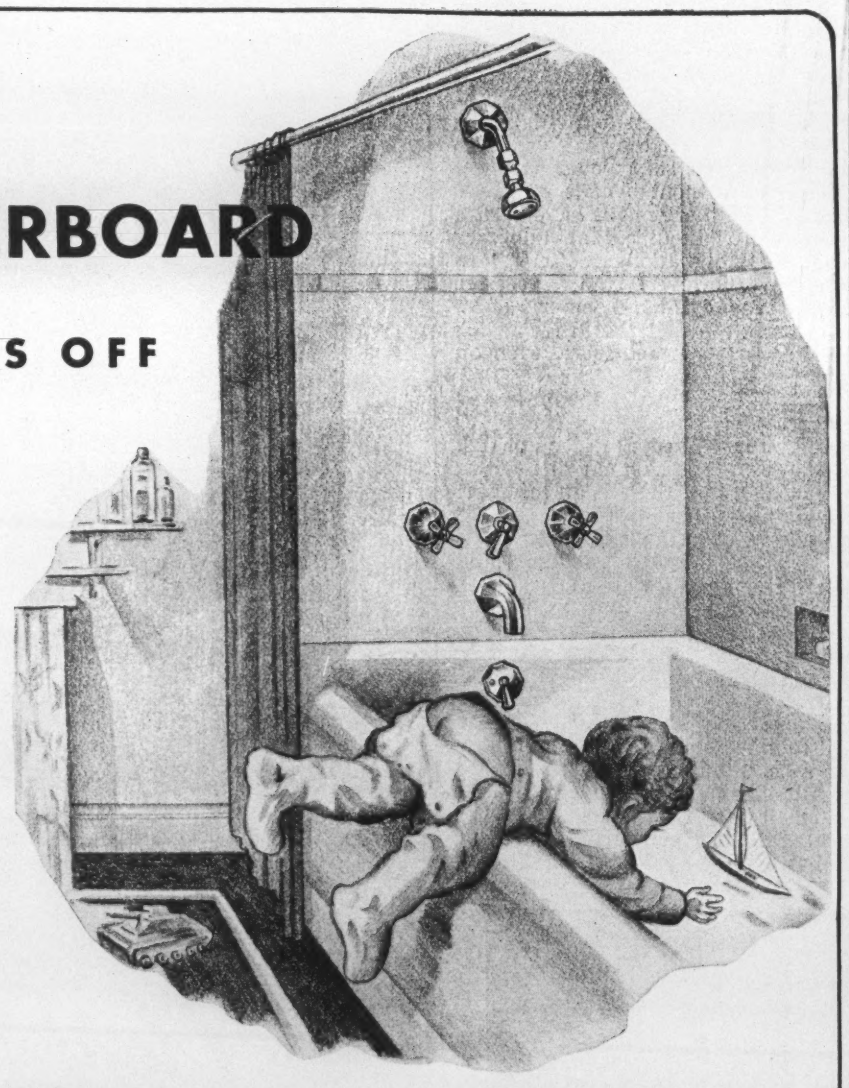
Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

BACKGROUND music in the movies, and the possibility of making movie scores into symphonic works, have been moot subjects of discussion for some time. Among the outstanding Hollywood composers is Max Steiner, and on record no. 11-8311 (2 sides, 12 inch) Victor has recorded his *Symphonie Moderne*, composed on a theme by Max Rabinowitsch, from the Warner Brothers film *Four Wives*. It is played by the Janssen Symphony of Los Angeles,

MAN OVERBOARD

THREE POINTS OFF THE STERN



Toddlers free from the bomber's grief are children where the maple leaf throws gracious shade on hill and plain and rolling fields alive with grain. For them no thunder crash of Mars, for them no famine branding scars on hearts too young to know the why of babies living but to die.

Our children are safe. The planes they watch are not loaded with lethal lightning to snuff away a hundred lives in one fell blast. They sail their boats and spin their tops, and shriek their way through endless miles of alarums and excursions. They breathe the clean, free air of a clean, free land. They do not stare into space before their time, as do other tots in other lands. Thanks to whom?

Thanks to the fathers of those other boys and girls who gave their lives rather than wear the galling yoke of tyranny—thanks to the men and women of Britain who never cried quits in the face of hopeless odds—thanks to the Navy, the Air Force, the Army.

We, whose children are safe, cannot let those others down. Our part is steady investment in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates—continuing support of Blood Donor groups—service where possible in the Reserve Army—assistance in Red Cross drives and every other patriotic effort—all to the end of bringing closer the day of freedom for the world.

The more open-handed we are with our own, the bigger fist we put in Hitler's face.

Because we are exerting all our efforts in war work, we ask you to make your plumbing fixtures last. We can still meet ordinary demands, but ask you to remember that adjustments and repairs will save great quantities of metal for our armed forces. Please.

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THE FILM PARADE

History Here and There

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

BECAUSE of a somewhat biased historical education most Canadians are a little vague about United States political history; and it is debatable whether the screen is exactly the medium to set us right. While there is plenty of authentic material in "Tennessee Johnson" it is obviously not quite the story of America's seventeenth President as, say, Charles and Mary Beard would have written it. On the other hand no one would expect Charles and Mary Beard, however gifted in their own field, to turn out a good snappy scenario; and if you accept "Tennessee Johnson" as "treated" biography, with some shrewd dramatic sidelights on America's political past, you will find it very satisfactory entertainment. Anyone who knows his movies can easily recognize where the shape of the story departs from the actual outline of history.

This is the story of the runaway apprentice, Andy Johnson, (Van Heflin) who was educated by a Tennessee librarian (Ruth Hussey) and fell in love with her and with the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Johnson, it is said, smoked a pipe and was never accepted as First Lady by Washington's best society. She did however succeed in promoting her husband from illiterate obscurity to a place in America's history, through the succeeding offices of sheriff, Governor, senator and Vice-President. With Lincoln's assassination Andy Johnson became President, and one of the most controversial figures in United States history.

The story and Van Heflin's brilliant performance make Andy Johnson a very fine figure of a President and the light the picture throws on his impeachment is considerably more flattering to President Johnson than to the great politicos who almost succeeded in bringing about his collapse. Thaddeus Stevens, the fanatical Abolitionist who manoeuvred the impeachment, is played here by Lionel Barrymore and played magnificently. (How those Barrymores can act when a fine big crotchety part comes their way!) It's a fascinating political story and it is handled here in a firm yet lively fashion that makes it quite a grown-up treat.

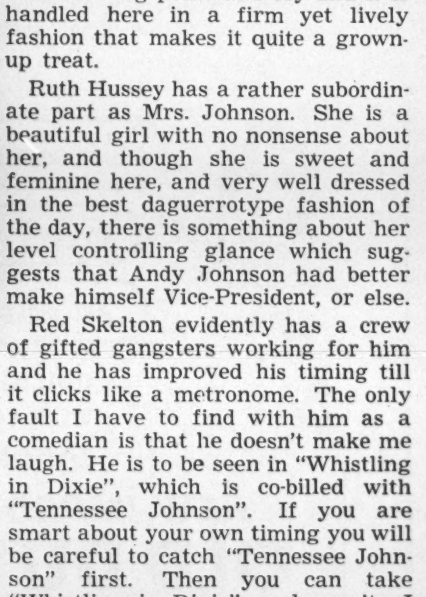
Ruth Hussey has a rather subordinate part as Mrs. Johnson. She is a beautiful girl with no nonsense about her, and though she is sweet and feminine here, and very well dressed in the best daguerrotype fashion of the day, there is something about her level controlling glance which suggests that Andy Johnson had better make himself Vice-President, or else.

Red Skelton evidently has a crew of gifted gangsters working for him and he has improved his timing till it clicks like a metronome. The only fault I have to find with him as a comedian is that he doesn't make me laugh. He is to be seen in "Whistling in Dixie", which is co-billed with "Tennessee Johnson". If you are smart about your own timing you will be careful to catch "Tennessee Johnson" first. Then you can take "Whistling in Dixie" or leave it. I left it after about the first twenty minutes.

FOLLOWING the assassination of Reichprotektor Heinrich Heydrich, "Hangmen Also Die" went straight off the headlines into the Hollywood production line. Directed by Fritz Lang, it has its superior moments but in the main it leaves the impression that the assassination and the violent events that followed were invented in Hollywood's story department. Brian Donlevy, Anna Lee and twangy Walter Brannan are not types you would be likely to run into in occupied Czecho-Slovakia. Alexander Gronach is, however, and it is Actor Gronach who gives the film its moments of superior horror. Small, bowler-hatted Mr. Gronach has a special quality of villainy, sinister and foreign. He at least belongs unmistakably down Europe's darker alleys. Watch for Mr. Gronach in your next nightmare.

"FOREVER AND A DAY" is the multiple star-writer-director picture which British talent has been preparing over the past two years for the benefit of Allied war charities. Practically every British film actor you have ever heard of is in this film, with a large sprinkling of American talent as well, and stars burst and fade like fireworks on the screen. It is the story of an old English house—the Trimble-Pomfret mansion built by Admiral Pomfret (C. Aubrey Smith) in 1804—and of all the people, mostly Trimbles and Pomfrets, who inhabited it since. After C. Aubrey Smith came Ray Milland, who marries Anna Neagle, beautiful ward of Squire Claude Rains. They become grandparents to Ian Hunter, who marries Jessie Matthews, a Trimble. Jessie's son is Edward Everett Horton; and Ida Lupino, a Pomfret maid, gets into the family by the backstairs when she marries Brian Aherne, a rather low-class Trimble. Miss Lupino's daughter-in-law is Merle Oberon, whose daughter, Ruth Warwick, meets with a visiting Trimble-Pomfret, which brings us right down to the present day and the current war. It takes some smart genealogical work to get them all in and at that the picture has been extended to include such distinguished non-Trimble-Pomfrets as Roland Young, Gladys Cooper, Una O'Connor, Charles Laughton (as a butler), and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as a comedy plumber. It's an immense bran-pie of a picture, though better organized than most bran pies, or indeed most multiple-star-films.

Jeanette Macdonald, soprano, comes to Massey Hall, Toronto, on May 20 and 22 in Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet," with a Metropolitan company.



Selma Kaye, who will appear as guest artist with the Promenade Symphony at Varsity Arena, Toronto, Thursday, May 27, Erno Rapee being conductor.

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SECOND FLOOR

FEMININE OUTLOOK

Fashion in Terms of Coupons

BY BETTIE CAMERON SMAIL

London.

WHEN I was a reporter of fashion I used to catch the Golden Arrow in London on a Friday at 4.30 and be in Paris before midnight. I used to lean over the balcony of my room in rue du Cirque and sniff the chestnut blossoms in the Champs Elysées. The fountains sparkled by night and day at the Rond Point, and the sun glittered on the shiney swiftly moving motor cars packing the wide boulevards.

Tulips and Champagne

The Parisian women were gay and smart and there were new hats everywhere. Suzy's was like a flower garden one season, and Molyneux tucked bunches of tulips into the waists of all his Spring dresses. Schiaparelli showed an evening dress of spun glass. Ardanse presented lace dresses in fifty shades of the "Wines of France". Lucien Lelong had two or three hundred guests to a champagne party to celebrate his new and exquisite models and eccentricities.

There was enchantment in the new styles especially in Springtime. The crystal air of Paris was in a laughing mood in tune with fashion and feminine frivolities. London, that staider city, less conscious of the vagaries of fashion, awaited Paris news. There were daily articles and Stop Press paragraphs about the new silhouette, exotic prints, Vionnet's velvets, Lanvin's exquisite colors, the new shoes, the new jewels, the new furs.

Heart's Desire

It is so different now. There is no Paris. London women work. Fashion as such is non-existent. Everyone wears last year's clothes, and the year before that and even before that. If they wear out they are replaced not by what is fashionable but by what is the best value for coupons; and by what will be most suited to the job in hand. When you eliminate all the luxuries from life, clothes automatically become purely serviceable. Purely functional, they fulfil the requirements of being comfortable, practical, warm, hard-wearing. Yet they are attractive in their way because they are right.

There is no time for "fashion" alas, though every woman's heart yearns for it. Even wartime trousseaux are regulated by coupon restrictions—even if the whole family contributes a few coupons from their yearly sixty. For parties on leave one wears short simple dresses, real evening dress has completely disappeared. Dresses for the evenings at home may be long for warmth, usually woollen to defy the fuel saving, long sleeved high necked and bright colored. Nothing exotic or even slightly precious because washing up the supper dishes is everyone's order of the day.

Debs on Bicycles

There is now no private motoring so you can imagine how differently you must dress if you have to stand in a bus queue—in the rain probably—crowd into a tube, or ride a bicycle. Taxis are few and far between and so are buses and walking is usually the quickest in the end. (Needless to say everyone wears low heeled shoes because of that). Yesterday I was hurrying through Berkeley Square, taking a short cut. Sailing through Berkeley Square on their bicycles were two girls who had been the most lazy and luxurious of debs the year the war started. Here they were now bicycling to their work at the American Red Cross.

One was clad in the green tweed uniform of the Women's Voluntary Services and the other in tweed divided skirt, windbreaker, head scarf and knitted gloves. They both carried string shopping bags on the handle bars to do their shopping in the lunch hour. The shops close at four so there is no time for a working woman to shop after office hours. They looked gay and cheerful and quite charming, in such a different way from those years before the war. Every woman seems to have awakened to her own particular duty and responsibility of this struggle and she looks the part.

Anytime, Anywhere

Tweed suits are the most popular purchase. They answer every question of "what shall I wear?" Tweed suits are worn in town and country, for every occasion, for restaurants, for cinemas, for theatres, for work too. Coats can no longer be furtrimmed by Government order. Last winter 1939 winter coats looked as fussy and out of place as a crinoline. The wartime utility and austerity coats are warm tweed and wool. Simply cut and warmly belted. They have useful and capacious pockets.

No hats are the general rule, but scarves and berets are useful too. Trousers of course, are sold in quantities. They save stockings, are good for bicycling and are practical for so many hard tasks, like gardening, cleaning, walking and fire-watching. Utility trousers are low priced, cardigans and sweaters or a tweed jacket go with them. Simple wool dresses for the housewives are well catered for as a utility product. The designs are simple and attractive, colors good, fabrics pure wool and government selected for price value.

Queen's Dressmaker

Norman Hartnell, the Queen's dress designer is designing for the biggest wholesale manufacturer of utility clothes. This brings the best knowledge of color, cut and style to the direction of fashions for the multitude. The smallest wage earner now has a chance of buying a dress designed by the Queen's own dressmaker. All for $15 too.

This step in the right direction is having a great influence on taste. Because there are naturally fewer clothes to choose from, and fewer can be bought with the yearly allotment of coupons, taste is improving. Haphazard buying has disappeared. Colors are easier to co-ordinate. The controlling of style, by the government ban on more than two pockets, embroideries, amount of fabric in a frock, number of pleats, depth of hem, has resulted in a pleasant simplicity. Zip fasteners are unprocurable so fly fastenings and buttons often take the place of trimming. Two color treatments to take away from too much simplicity have created quite a scheme of their own.

Every woman's wardrobe is a small one these days. Even if well stocked four years ago, clothes wear out and no matter how much money you are willing to spend you can only spend sixty coupons a year. A suit takes eighteen, a coat fourteen, dress woollen eleven, other material seven; pyjamas eight, nightie six, petticoat four, stockings three, handkerchiefs one coupon for two, shoes five. So one suit a year is every woman's limit—allowing coupons for all the other necessary items. If you have growing children despite the extra coupons allowed them almost every Mother spends her own coupons on little extras.

This is the way the Government intends to control spending. They want money saved and put into War Savings Certificates. They want the consumption of goods to be reduced so that fewer have to use labor to make them and replace reduced stocks. They have succeeded, every woman is thrifty.

Underwear is patched, jersies are unravelled and re-knitted, old dresses shortened or remade. Mending centres teach the unwary how they can make old clothes last twice as long as they did in peacetime. If a bride wants a white dress she may borrow one, wear her mother's or buy lace for it—that is the one uncouponed material. The effect of having so many women in uniform has also had a great leveling effect on taste, so a woman leader in the A.T.S. told me. Many girls are outfitted by the Government better than they have been for years. They are issued with good quality underwear, stockings and shoes, blouses, in some cases more and better quality than they have ever dreamed of. This raises their standard. Neat hair styles for uniform caps give a new pride in appearance and the smartest women here today are undoubtedly those in uniform.

It is the life we lead that decides what we wear, and the dictates of the National war effort and the restrictions of the Government. The whole appearance of British women today is in keeping with the strenuous selfless life they are leading.

Gold and brown are matchmakers in this tailored ensemble. The gold flannel frock is a classic model of slim lines, over which is worn a topcoat of brown and gold tweed.

Something TO LOOK FORWARD TO—

● Please be patient. Crisp, crunchy Vita-Weat Crispbread and those toothsome Peek Frean Biscuits will be rushed to Canada as soon as our war jobs are done.

Peek Frean BISCUITS from LONDON, ENGLAND

Say good-bye forever to hard scrubbing and scouring — and to all that needless time you have been wasting trying to get things really clean.

For New Improved Old Dutch Cleanser contains an amazing ingredient that dissolves grease almost like magic, giving you double-action cleaning and cutting your cleaning time almost in half.

And New Improved Old Dutch is safety itself. It DOESN'T SCRATCH because it's made with safe, flaky Seismotite.

Try Ne v Improved Old Dutch Cleanser for yourself. Get a supply at your grocer's today. No change in the package—the difference is all inside.

MADAM— THESE ARE TREASURES TOO!

Next in importance to Victory Bonds comes . . . Conservation! We must conserve our resources, our materials and especially, manufactured goods that are now *irreplaceable*. The Wear-Ever Aluminum Cooking Utensils in your kitchen, are treasures . . . they must be guarded and given proper care for the duration . . . they cannot be replaced. Make it a practice to wash utensils promptly after use; never scrape with a knife . . . use a wooden spoon; don't allow contents to boil dry. Follow these simple rules and save your Wear-Ever Cooking Utensils.

W243

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK Made in Canada

"Wear-Ever" ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

Burning up Energy? EAT MORE BREAD!

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast— it puts B vitamins into the loaf

For a high-energy, low-cost family food—bread tops the list. Serve it *every* meal. And if you bake at home, be sure *your* bread is made with Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—the dependable Yeast Canadian housewives have preferred for over 70 years because it makes such really *good bread* . . . fine-textured, white, smooth! Ask for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. At your grocer's.

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

A Lesson in Ration Stretching

BY JANET MARCH

THERE was a good deal of talk at the Red Cross about meat rationing and the respective merits of points as in the United States, money value as in England and weight as in Canada were discussed in detail by people who knew nothing about the matter. After we had all got through adding up how many carnivorous meals we could have, we began figuring out whether we could ever have anyone to dinner.

"Not, my dear, unless you're sure they'll have you back the same week," said the stout blonde, who could tote up the articles in a layette while she talked. "Eighteen didies, two cards of safety pins and you know he left her when the baby was one week old" was the sort of running line she provided.

"Do you mean if you have me to dinner on Monday you'd expect me to ask you back by Friday?" asked her rather mousy companion.

"Well if you don't I won't ask you again."

It looked as if a slightly relieved smile flitted across the mousy one's face.

A new voice joined in from the far end of the long table. "After listening to all of you I'm awfully glad I'm a vegetarian."

"Are you?" we all chorused in surprise, looking at her apparently well nourished figure. Of course Bernard Shaw and Hitler seem to be healthy too.

"I have been for years, but I can't give you my meat coupons because they've ruled that's illegal."

"Don't you ever feel the need of a thick steak?" someone asked.

"Well, I used to but you know what the Bible says—'Is not life more than meat and the body than raiment.' I still wear clothes, though, particularly in this climate," and she slipped out of her smock on the way to seeking a meatless lunch.

"That woman made me feel silly, making such a fuss over meat when she doesn't eat it at all," said my friend on the way home on the street car. "I think our ration is plenty big enough, and we had better get used to it and think and talk less about it."

To help you in this process there is a new cook book— "100 *Meat Saving Recipes" by Ann Roe Robbins, Oxford University Press,* $1.25. This is a book obviously written by a woman who cooks, in fact in the preface she says, "I am not an arm-chair cook and all of the recipes have been cooked by me—some of them many times. It is a personal book full of my own likes and preferences, since I cannot write sincerely about something I do not like. I love to cook, and readily admit that I love to eat and this book is the result of these predilections."

For the most part the quantities given are for four people, although sometimes they are for six. In few of them is there more than a pound of meat and in many much less. The meat is extended by a sauce, vegetables, noodles or rice, and yet in spite of the comfortingly small amounts of meat the dishes are filling. The author says herself that the editor cut out a phrase which she was given to using at the end of nearly every recipe in the book, "This dish is practically a meal in itself and all you need to complete it is a green salad and some warm French bread." The directions are simple and to the point. They tell you the amounts to buy and also point out the things you can be doing at the same time during the preparation of the meal. Time isn't rationed but I never get quite all I need, so I'm grateful for such tips.

Here is Anne Roe Robbins' recipe for

Meat Loaf

1 pound of ground beef
1 can niblet corn
1 egg
1 cup of fresh breadcrumbs
½ cup onion soup (or ½ cup stock and 1 minced onion)
Salt, pepper

Mushroom Sauce

½ pound of mushrooms
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon A1 sauce
Celery salt
Salt, pepper

Put the beef in a large mixing bowl and add 1 can of niblet corn, 1 well beaten egg, 1 cup of soft bread crumbs, ½ cup of onion soup (or 1 minced onion and ½ cup of stock), a teaspoon of salt and some black pepper. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly, pour into a greased loaf pan and cook in a hot oven at 400°F. for about an hour, or until the top is well browned.

For the sauce, brown ½ pound of peeled and sliced mushroom caps in 2 tablespoons of butter, add 1 tablespoon of flour then slowly add 1 cup of milk. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly, add plenty of salt, some black pepper, celery salt and about a teaspoon of A1 sauce. Let simmer for five minutes.

The author has an engaging habit of suggesting improvements on the basic recipes. For instance to make this meat loaf finer she suggests hard boiling two eggs and putting them whole, end to end, in the middle of the loaf. At the end of another recipe she says "If you want to take a little extra trouble, dumplings are a good addition to the stew."

There are quite a number of recipes for sea food which make the mouth water, "Crab meat au Gratin", "Oysters in stuffed popovers", etc. There are also quite a lot of completely meatless dishes, which will be very useful when the butcher hasn't got what you want, or you have been extravagant with coupons and had a dinner party.

OVERLOOKED

THE meatless day has come and gone,
A day for some to brood upon,
To feel the surge of sacrifice,
To grieve at war's unfeeling price.
But I, with lake-trout baked and fit,
Confess I never noticed it.

—J. E. M.

FOODS THAT ARE PLENTIFUL
FLOUR
POTATOES
APPLES
Hurrah!
Make delicious "MAGIC" POTATO BISCUITS!
1½ cups flour; 4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder; ½ tsp. salt; 3 tbsp. shortening; 1 cup riced potato; ½ cup milk (more or less) sufficient to make soft dough.
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening and lightly mix in cooled riced potato. Add cold liquid. Turn out on floured board; lightly roll or pat out, and cut out. Bake on greased pan. Oven 400° F.
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
1 LB.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
HELPS CUT FOOD COSTS

Instead of a hat, pink apple blossoms caught in heavy pink fishnet.

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● Why do more Canadians prefer Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice than any other kind? It's the flavour that wins favour. Prove that for yourself, by the taste test. If you don't say it's the best you've ever tasted, just return the label to Libby's and get *double your money back!*

Luscious, sun-ripened tomatoes . . . picked in the freshness of a dewy morn . . . rushed to Libby's kitchens to be processed, packed and sealed within mere hours from the vine—small wonder Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice retains the maximum flavour and in healthfulness!

More Canadians enjoy more healthful goodness and more exquisite flavour in Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice. It leads in popularity because it leads in tastiness.

Libby's Patented "Gentle Press" Process is also used in making Libby's Catchup and Tomato Soup. Please note: Canada's pack of Tomato Products is adequate—there is no reason to buy more than your immediate needs.

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JUICE ••• CATCHUP ••• SOUP

Another, more summery, version of the chesterfield, outstanding coat fashion of last season. Here the chesterfield's snugly fitted waistline, belted and pleated back, squared-off shoulder line is interpreted in smooth beige wool. To be worn by Jean Arthur in a picture soon to be released, it can be worn as shown or casually over shoulders at night.

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STEAK - CHICKEN
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DRESSING TABLE

Gardening --- New Style

BY ISABEL MORGAN

AS SHE stepped over the garden's velvet turf from which the dew had been dried by the smiling morning sun, her high arched little feet scarce seemed to bend the blades, so lightly did she tread—her long skirt fanning out behind her. Her piquant features were almost lost in the shadow of a wide-brimmed leghorn hat tied to one side under her chin with a wide pink ribbon bow. Over a slender white arm she carried a flower basket into which were laid the perfumed heavy-headed roses whose stems she severed from their mother branches with an almost reluctant snip of silver scissors.

"Never, no never, did a lovelier lady walk this garden path," reflected crusty but honest MacGregor, gardener of the old manor for nigh fifty years, as he wiped away a furtive tear and followed at a respectful distance of five paces. . . .

Those whose conception of gardening in any way resembles the above—and any resemblance to the outpouring of syrupy lady novelists is not purely coincidental—ought to be prepared to pay the price of unrestricted reading in their misguided youth. For no one can hope to edge into the gardening elite who in the past has been content to talk to a gardener, waving a vague hand while making such remarks as "I want roses there, delphiniums here, and don't forget the gladiolus bulbs and plenty of other flowers for cutting." MacGregor and his ilk seem to have vanished from the face of the earth, and it appears that those who have become fired with the Victory Garden fervor will have to come down to earth in more senses than one.

Aches and Aphids

They must be prepared to do commando work against the enemy in the form of battling with cut-worms, slugs, aphids, and all the rest of the more unpleasant forms of the insect world who seem to have held a convention and decided that the tomatoes, potato plants, and beans in your garden have charms above those in neighboring gardens. The fight, against drought, an oversupply of rain, rust disease and all the other trials sent by providence, is just as intense in a twenty-by-twenty garden plot set in the middle of the lawn as it is in terms of farm acreage.

However, for those who are seeking compensation beyond the thrill of the sight of the first teaspoonful of one's own green peas on a dinner plate there are added satisfactions in the fact that caring for a garden is a painless—well, almost painless—reducing exercise. As you weed, perhaps huffing and puffing a little, you bend, stretch and twist in a way to bring a gleam of pleasure to the eye of any one familiar with the usual methods of keeping fit. It's something to bear in mind if your garden is cursed with crabgrass. If crabgrass still is an unknown quantity to you, it won't remain so for long.

Digging In

Scrabbling around the roots of plants need not necessarily be fatal to the well-being of a manicure. Nail lacquers are strong stuff and offer strong protection for the nails, so keep them covered with one or two coats of the polish. And to avoid the mourning band effect of the good earth beneath the tips, dig them into cold cream before getting down to business. Some people say that soap beneath the nail tips will serve the purpose equally well. Soap or cream, however, either will gather dirt unto itself so that it can be washed out easily instead of becoming imbedded in the skin beneath the nails.

Hand lotion—lots of it—will keep the skin of the hands soft and perhaps you'll wear cotton work gloves as well—although this is considered sissy stuff by old-timers.

Sunburn lotion or cream is as important a part of the feminine Victory gardener's equipment as it was when she spent her summers at the mountains or seaside in the good old days—ah, those good old days. Whatever happened to them? The sun is just as strong in the potato patch as it is on the golf course, and can be as good for or as damaging to the complexion if steps are not taken to give the skin ample lubrication. This is something to remember unless you haven't any objections to looking like a female character from "Tobacco Road" at summer's end.

By all means wear a light straw hat or a bandanna to protect the hair which—as we've remarked before—can suffer as much damage from the sun as the skin.

The stocking situation being what it is — and we won't go into that again—you'll want to go bare-legged. And this need not come under the heading of Life's Little Trials, for the cosmetic stockings — the kind that come out of a tube or bottle—will do a noble job in giving even the whitest legs a nicely toasted looking surface that will vanish whenever you want it to with the aid of soap and water.

In Hollywood

Julie Bishop, who soon will be seen in Warner Bros. "Action in the North Atlantic," has a novel way of cleansing her face and leaving it soft. She uses men's shaving soap applied with a regular shaving brush. The brush gently stimulates the skin as it is applied.

To keep a subtle scent clinging to her throughout the day and evening Ida Lupino pours two tablespoons of her favorite cologne into the bath water before stepping into the tub. She makes certain, however, that her cologne and perfume match so that there is no clash of scent.

Rica McLean Farquharson of Toronto, winner of Canadian Women's Press Club Memorial Award this year for her article "Winston Churchill Goes To Ottawa." The Award is for the best article written by a Canadian woman anywhere in the world. Mrs. Farquharson is a frequent contributor to "Saturday Night's" columns.

Make-up-minutes mean Morale,

Yardley English Lavender Soap – 35¢ a large cake – 3 for $1.00

So little time! So many things to do! But moments suffice to capture the gay, informal freshness brought by the Yardley Lavender, and to minister to confident morale-building attractiveness with Yardley Beauty Preparations.

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Quality counts most— the steady growth of 'Salada' sales in Canada over half-a-century, speaks for itself.

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THE OTHER PAGE

"Joe Harris, 1913-42"

BY EARLE BIRNEY

Man that is born of woman

SHE is proud and fair still in the scratched wedding picture, proud of my straight-eyed father, I think, and proud of the trail travelled; from the whipped brood of a drunken fisherman, lost on the elbow of God on the north North Sea; from the servant's cell of a Glasgow snob; from the spattered kitchen of a miner's hotel in the Kootenays.

I remember her first when she stood in the ranch door, her eyes like garnets, the coils of her hair golden above the butt of the shotgun, while the crazy halfbreed zigzagged back through the scrub by the creek.

I remember her the night before they sent me east; the broadened tireless fingers bearing shortbread in triumph to the table, and the deep blueberry pie; the gray seams of her face set with the ceremony of the last supper.

hath but a short time

My father, weathered and straight as an old bullpine, with gusto still in the arc of his soupspoon, looking level and hopeful, talking of debt adjustment and a bonus on beef, and the new bearing apples. The Telfords walked over later, down through the back melonpatch, even old grandpap, ninety that year, noisy and spry as a chipmunk.

to live

The years in the schoolhouse seem good now, but then I wanted always to be older. Fifteen was better, a man's workday, and the hunch of a man's strength in my shoulders. But the chores were niggling and endless, while the days came when no cash grew on a farm.

Those seven years on the go, they were not my life, surely. The ceaseless palsy of boxcars, the graceless gingerly handout, or the brief boon of a ten-hour night in that whining sawmill. Then that jail-in-woods, the winter relief camp, or scrounging a weekend at home, eating into the food of my sisters, and no girl to love.

and is full of misery

Before the years of school I hunted partridge nests in the birch, and dewberries beaded and sweet where the trail edged low and dampened. There was the winter of scarlet fever, but now I remember only the soaring joy of tobogganing down the icy track on the potato hill. There were fights to be fought and lost at school, but also the smooth feel of a bat and the racing to base against the whirr of a ball; and the strange excitement of a new map on the board.

He cometh up. . .

At twenty-six, I wanted to be no older. Perhaps it was the warm clothes on my fattening shanks, and the feel of strength again in my back. Yet it was more than beef in my stomach and quarters jingling. It was a steady job to be learned, and the measuring stare gone from eyes in the street. And Joan.

He fleeth as it were a shadow and never continueth in one place

We had two leaves, the first to be bedded with a minister's sendoff, and the second to talk, and part. Then the stifling train, the grinding weeks in camp, and the heaving convoy. With every curving mile of earth and ocean, the roots of me, that were thirsting for the one place and for Joan, and the boy unseen, pulled and stretched but could not break.

It is neither flight nor roaming foot that sent me, but the need to stand against those who would make us forever rootless.

In the midst of life

I have grown used to dwell with a gun as with a child to be petted, and to be absent from children. And I have grown used to cherish darkness and ditches and steel caves as they were women, and to be absent from women. It is not hard to leave these ways, could I stride from them back beside Canadian creeks in air unhaunted.

we are in death

First was Young Carl, crushed when the carrier toppled at the training centre. Next Jules, who sang Paul Bunyan ballads, and Bluenose Jimmie, hammered into an English road by a Heinkel's swift rivetting. Then Dieppe. I will not know who remains.

These deaths we died as we lived our lives, not by desire but by choice, as against a worse life and a meaner death. See to it, O living ones, that it is our kind, the willing flocks of this earth, who profit, and not the scattered coyote and the chickenhawk swooping.

Of whom may we seek for succor

Sometimes, when I was five, my father would take me with him into the spruce woods when he cut poles for the fenceline. Once his axe glanced from a frosted branch and sank in his boot. He ran in great stumbling bounds for the house and left me hushed with terror to follow the widening track of red in the snow.

These last months I have waded again through the stained and powdered snow, and been as one who could never beat from the spruce into sight of home.

but of Thee, O Lord,

My first god was wrathful and round as the sun; then a man who wore the trailing bright clothes of women; he lived immeasurably long ago in a land of warmth and temples, and died in torture for reasons obscurely reproachful to me. Then I worshipped a scholar, and thought I was godless, and came again by my own path to honor the counsel of Christ. Yet it was nothing I learned in pews or glossy books that brought me here or availed me in these times, but only the gods that live in such words as freedom, and truth, love, and reason. Nor is there any Lord that can close the wound in my own side.

Who for our sins art justly displeased.

In bitter hunger I have stolen. I have cursed my world and my species. My frustrations have flamed out at my family. I came here to kill. Which are my sins, padre?

Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of my heart.

Always I have been afraid of the great lowing guns, and told no man. Now it is utterly of no consequence.

Shut not thy merciful ears to our prayer

If there were ears, and I had lips that stirred, there would be one word to shout, and shout again, "Remember!"

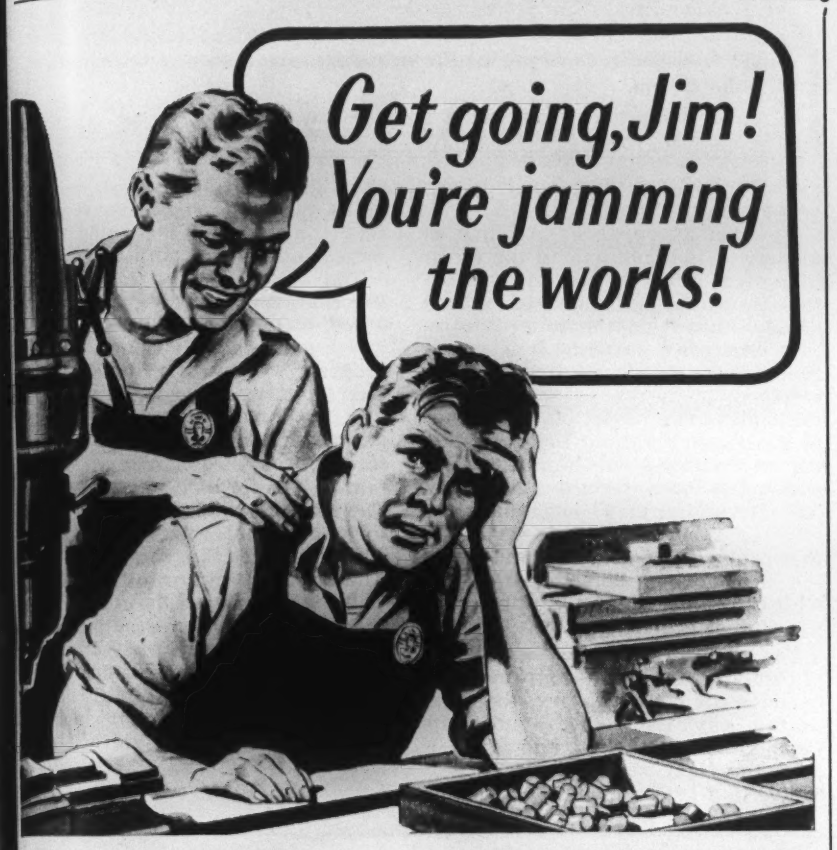
But spare us, O holy and merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge Eternal, suffer us not at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from Thee.

Slower, padre, slower; these are sounds for church-goers, and I am dead for a creed, not a dogma. Beseech, rather, that the world we have builded, and that has brought us to this, will perish with me. And if none build a better, come again to this hillside and speak words to call my blood back from earth and air and re-knit my veins to receive it, that I may arise and fight again.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord

Comrades, it is not I who desire that you fire these rounds over me, nor intone the most beautiful ritual.

(*Continued on Back Page*)



JIM: Don't I know it! When I'm slowed down, the assembly line is, too. Guess I can blame long hours, irregular sleep, hasty meals for my trouble. Constipation's *my* personal saboteur.

TOM: Why put up with it if you don't have to? Try getting at the *cause* of your trouble. If it's the common type of constipation due to lack of "bulk"-forming material in the diet eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly.

JIM: Maybe you've got something there! I've heard that there's a "better way" than dosing yourself with laxatives that give only temporary relief.

TOM: I'll say there is! ALL-BRAN is a great cereal. Try ALL-BRAN and you'll know why so many people are strong for it. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like harsh purgatives. It takes time. Be sure to eat ALL-BRAN every day, drink plenty of water, and I'll bet you become a real ALL-BRAN booster, too!

NUTRITIVE, ALSO—KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is more than a source of needed "bulk"-forming material. It contains valuable carbohydrates, proteins and minerals. Eat ALL-BRAN daily—either as a cereal or in delicious hot muffins.

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Kellogg's ALL-BRAN
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Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient-size packages. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

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"Four Freedoms" Prints are exclusive with EATON'S in Toronto

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These lovely rayons have been subjected to a finishing treatment to set the fibres and help hold them against sag, stretch and shrinkage.

"FOUR FREEDOMS" prints
on Bianchini's hand-screened Fiberset

Symbolic motifs inspired by the Atlantic Charter, the designs are an artist's conception of the "Four Freedoms". "Freedom from Want" . . . prosperous country scene—in pale blue or pink on black. "Freedom of Speech" . . . soapbox orators—brown on white or white on brown or navy. "Freedom from Fear" . . . carefree children at play—red, white and green on navy; gold colour and green on brown. "Freedom of Worship" . . . pilgrims, Quakers' meeting house, star of Bethlehem—brown on powder blue, white on black, black on white. Width, 38 inches. Price, yard, $5.95.

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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 22, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

An American Approach to Economic Security

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

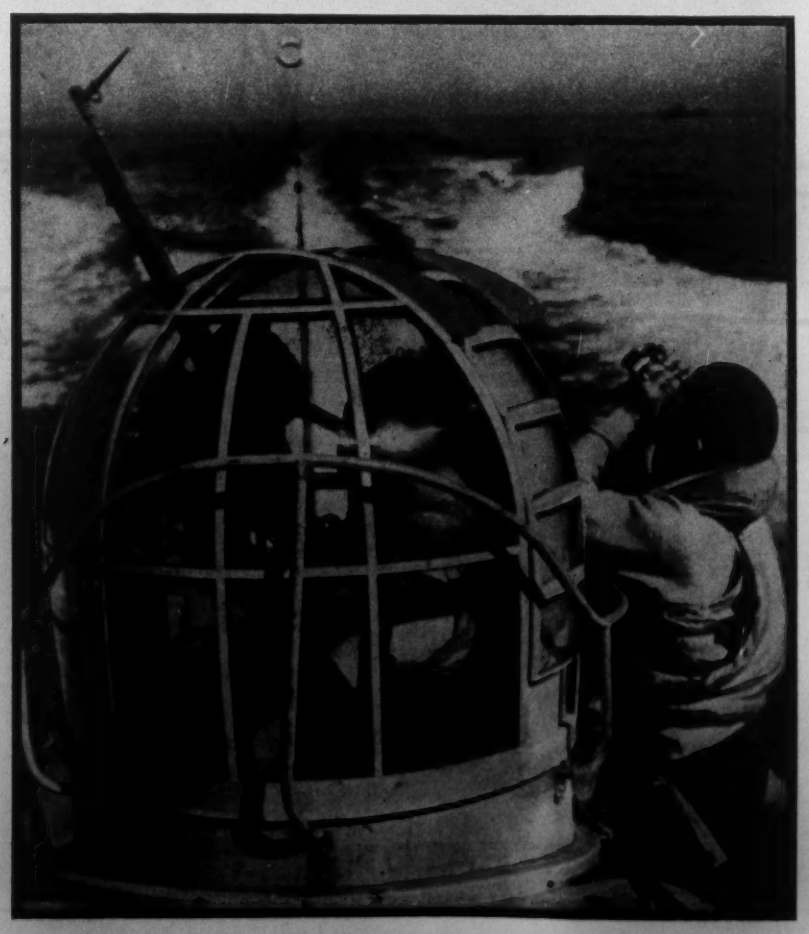
In this, the second article of a series on the economic conditions of peace, the writer discusses the NRPB report which has been likened to the Beveridge report but is much wider in scope.

The latter would provide social security by a redistribution of the national income through contributory insurance. The former seeks in addition to expand the national income by various means, including vast expenditures on public works. This in the writer's view is a political treatment of an economic ill, the apparent necessity for which arises from faulty analysis of the economic premises and which tends to collectivism.

The first article of the series appeared in last week's issue.

Through the planes and launches of the Air Sea Rescue Service hundreds of lives have been saved in the Middle East theatre of War. From the moment word is received that pilots and aircrews are forced down in the sea, patrolling planes of the rescue service proceed to search every area in which survivors are likely to be found. Once they are located, the plane immediately contacts one of the high-speed launches used for rescue purposes and guides it to the downed flyers. Above: plane and launch meet and the latter (below) swiftly follows the plane to the spot indicated. The crews of the launches maintain ceaseless "listening watch" and communicate with the plane by various signals.

Below: The look-out man makes sure the approaching plane is a friendly one, while the gunner in his turret is prepared for any emergency.



THE problem of post-war reconstruction falls naturally into two phases: the transitional period required to convert the war economy to a peacetime basis and the building of a permanent structure of economic security. The first is a great task of military and civilian demobilization, including war industries and controls. The second involves the setting up of an economic and political organization suited to the temperament and technical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon world.

While the two objectives are related and need not conflict there is a very real danger that measures needed to deal with an unprecedented situation may be accepted as permanent techniques of the democratic nations. For the schism in economic thought which divides the collectivists and the advocates of free enterprise is still unbridged. Those with collectivist leanings may be inclined to accept the war emergency as a mandate to set up a collectivist order, while the latter are concerned lest the increase in government functions should become standard practice.

It is admitted by both that the old capitalism is gone forever. Eric A. Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, declared in a recent address that "the capitalism of complete laissez-faire, which thrived on low wages and maximum profits for minimum turnover, which rejected collective bargaining and fought against justified public regulation of the competitive process is a thing of the past. Those who would turn back the clock of history are as unrealistic in their way as the addle-brained paper planners of our economic salvation."

To label an opponent crackpot or addlepate adds nothing to the amenities of debate. The issue is whether the future organization of society shall be based on the collectivist or free enterprise pattern. It is deeply rooted in economics and can only be resolved in terms of fundamental principles. The report of the National Resources Planning Board submitted to Congress on March 10, 1943, which has been termed "the American Beveridge plan" is perhaps the most ambitious attempt to deal with this problem. It deals not only with the problems of demobilization but with the future domestic economy of the United States.

The report enunciates "a new bill of rights", a ten-point program which includes the right to work, the right to fair pay, the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care, the right to security, the right to live in a system of free enterprise, the right to come and go, to speak or be silent, the right to equality before the law and the right to rest, recreation and adventure.

The editor of *The New Republic* describes the report as "a charter for a post-war America. It falls roughly into two broad divisions. One is a program for post-war social security. The other is a program for a post-war economic structure. The first places a floor under the economic fortunes of the individual and the family below which they cannot fall. The second forms the scaffolding for further social reconstruction and aims to give the American people what deeply and traditionally they want far more than charity—a chance at a job, a creative chance to show what each person has in him, a chance to be free from crushing monopolies and from the dark shadow of concentrated economic power which forms a state within a state." *

* March 22, 1943.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Business Health After the War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE victory in Africa having brought peace appreciably nearer, it would seem to be about time that we gave some thought to the probable state of health of non-war production and trade when the war ends. It deserves more than casual consideration because when that day comes we're going to have to switch back almost over-night to dependence on production for peace instead of production for war. We shall need peacetime goods and services, of course, but particularly we shall need employment—employment not only for the men and women coming out of the army, navy and air force but men and women coming out of the war industries—all of whom, incidentally, have been taught to believe not only in victory but in the realization of a post-war New Order that gives everyone "social security."

Ignoring here the social insurance aspects of the Marsh and Beveridge plans, etc., we can take it as indisputable that the *sine qua non* of social security is employment. If there isn't a sufficiency of employment when the war ends, or rather the prospect of at least a near-sufficiency of employment within a reasonable period after the war's end, we're going to be in trouble, perhaps in more of it than we can stand.

Where's It to Come From?

Where is this employment to come from? Not, certainly, from the great war industries now making guns, tanks, warships, planes, etc., except in so far as their productive equipment and processes can be adapted to the supplying of civilian needs. Much of it, no doubt, can be so adapted, but the adaptation will take time and so will, in some cases, the development of markets for the peace products. Furthermore, there are many industries which have greatly enlarged their capacity and the number of their employees to meet wartime needs, and for them the pre-war volume of business would be quite inadequate. These war-expanded industries must have a correspondingly enlarged volume of production in peacetime, if they are to do their essential part in providing employment.

Because "total" war involves the utmost possible turnover from peace to war purposes of all the country's resources, it necessarily causes a much greater disruption and destruction of normal conditions of business than the last war or any previous war did. This isn't very noticeable during the war, since a large number of businesses have only one customer, the Government, and the non-war businesses find ready buyers for all they produce. But it is likely to be very noticeable indeed when the time comes to switch back to solely peacetime production.

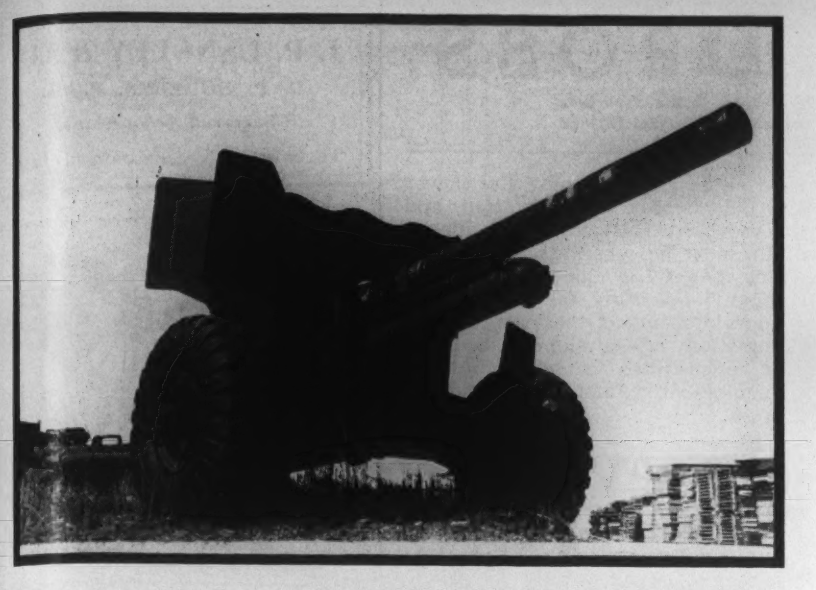
Then it will be found that a great deal of pre-war business was based upon relationships which exist no longer and which cannot be reconstituted. Businesses which neglected or were unable in wartime to keep their names and the names of their products before the public will find that their former markets have disappeared forever or that they have lost their ability to survive in a highly competitive peacetime marketplace. Others, again, will find that though they made money in wartime, they had to give up so much of it in taxes that they lack the capital necessary to make over their plants for peace purposes and buy the new equipment needed for new products.

Now Is the Time to Prepare

In short, we may find that it was much easier to turn our productive system over to war than it is to turn it back to peace. In wartime there is a common purpose which everyone recognizes and admits to be all-important; in peacetime purposes are individual and often competitive. Yet actually there will be a common need when peace returns, the need of providing employment. If this is not done we shall have no real peace, even though the war is ended.

The unemployment now occurring in some war industries as a result of necessary adjustments in the war production program is a sample, though a small one, of what we shall have to face later on. Suppose, right now, that *all* war production was being halted. Suppose general demobilization was right ahead. Obviously this matter of providing employment when the war ends isn't solely the responsibility of business itself, since subservience to the demands of total war has greatly lessened the ability of business to react promptly and vigorously to the demands of peace. The government—the state—has required business to meet the needs of war at whatever cost to itself; the state must see to it that business is able to meet the needs of peace.

Now is the time to prepare for peace. It may come upon us suddenly some day, and we should be ready. Somehow or other we have to see to it that the country's trade and industry are in as healthy a condition as possible to meet the demands that will exist the day war ends.



Despite the excellent record of this 6-pounder anti-tank gun which took the measure of German ordnance of similar calibre in North Africa, the prospect of an Allied invasion of Europe in the near future has switched the emphasis to offensive armament, especially artillery of the self-propelled type. Production of this gun has therefore been discontinued. The gun carriages were made in a Western plant of General Motors.

The NRPB report goes much farther than the Beveridge plan which is essentially a scheme of social insurance. Under the head of social security it provides for unemployment insurance, old age pensions and public relief to those needing assistance. It includes a program of public health but not compulsory health insurance and advocates greatly increased educational facilities with special provision for youth up to the age of twenty-one. It provides for a dismissal wage for soldiers and factory workers and government assistance in the conversion of industry to peacetime use.

Under the long-range plan for economic security the report calls for public aid to basic industries and to small business concerns in need of capital and the enforcement of anti-trust laws, outlines a five-point program to complement and supplement private enterprise and recommends as a means of ensuring full employment a large public works program but on a basis different from that governing the WPA. The new scheme would eliminate the means test as a condition of employment and adopt the same standards of performance as private industry with equivalent hours and rates of pay, thus taking it out of the field of relief.

The NRPB report, published in two large volumes—*Security, Work and Relief* and *National Resources Development*—is a monumental work which bears evidence of careful study and draftsmanship. Unlike the Beveridge report it makes no estimate of the cost of the program but assumes that it is well within the nation's capacity if an income of $100,000,000 or more a year can be maintained. In common with the Beveridge plan, it assumes a condition of reasonably full employment for its success but holds that "no action likely to be taken in the United States in the visible future will do away with long-range unemployment, which will be particularly acute after the war. . . . The outstanding virtue of the report is that it pays careful attention to the main objective—full employment."† Wherever private enterprise fails in this objective the state will supplement or supplant its activities.

Responsibilities Too

Here is a comprehensive bill of rights to which in its broad objectives no one could take exception. But somewhere on the other side of the ledger there must be a corresponding bill of responsibilities. The problem is to localize the rights and responsibilities in each individual in a system which will preserve incentive and retain its freedom of movement. The vista presented by the report is one of increasing state intervention in economic activities, a partnership between business and government. It recommends the device of "the mixed corporation", or joint ownership of industries by the state and private enterprise, as examples of which it cites the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Reserve Banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This is mixing economies with a vengeance, a merging of the political with the economic which would involve an entirely new conception of property and property rights. In his civic capacity the citizen would be a political partner by remote control. As an investor he might be a shareholder with a certificate of ownership. In his business he would be in competition with these strange corporate hybrids whose political benevolence would have its source in his own tax contributions. Faced with all the legal, political and accounting complexities of the situation, the harassed business man might well capitulate and apply to the state for legal adoption.

One cannot but feel that in failing to grant that private enterprise can in the near or distant future meet the primary objective of full employment, the authors of the report have followed the collectivist roadsign. On this road they assume that the right to live in a system of free enterprise, the right to come and go, the right to adventure, can be preserved. Of the two assumptions, the first is the more credible. The lesson of contemporary history is that the collectivist road leads eventually to the denial of all rights and liberties, confounding normal incentives and confusing all lines of responsibility and control.

Keynes-Hansen School

The ground for the assumption is given in the economic section of the report, "a carefully reasoned theory to account for the root cause of the economic misfortunes of the past decade—a theory which, though far from universal acceptance by the experts, dominates the thinking of leading economists today." # It is the Keynes-Hansen school of thought, the theory of the mature economy with no more worlds to conquer, the implications of which will be discussed in a subsequent article. The theory is hardly compatible with the new discoveries of science. Commercial aviation, the electronic tube, plastics and industrial chemistry have opened new continents of opportunity for business enterprise.

Briefly stated, the theory contends that prosperity and full employment are possible only in an expanding economy which permits of continuous investment of new capital. In a mature economy, because of the lack of investment opportunities, saving is likely to outrun new investment spending, which leads to unemployment and a lowering of the national income. The prescription offered in the report is increased expenditures on public works and the opening by government of new channels of investment.

On the assumption of a lack of investment opportunity with idle funds accumulating in the banks, it is obvious that economic recovery would be stimulated by public borrowing and spending. Stopgap methods must always be used when analysis fails to reveal the real cause of economic maladjustments. The thesis of a mature economy in need of permanent doctoring is prima facie evidence of faulty analysis. Expedients may be safely used in an emergency if recognized as expedients. They are a flimsy scaffolding for any lasting work of social reconstruction.

The present accent on security is deeply significant. It is the outcome of a new sense of social responsibility and the realization that want is no longer a necessary evil. Contributory insurance levels the risk but does not solve the problem which lies in the economic field. The danger in embracing a political solution is that the democracies may be forced into collectivism, a structural mutation which breaks at every point with the Anglo-Saxon tradition of individual freedom and decentralized power. It is the greatest peril which will confront the United Nations when the Axis powers founded on that pattern have gone down to defeat. For a nation fairly entered on this road there is no stopping point short of the totalitarian state.

† Charter for America, The New Republic, Apr. 19, 1943.

Ibid.

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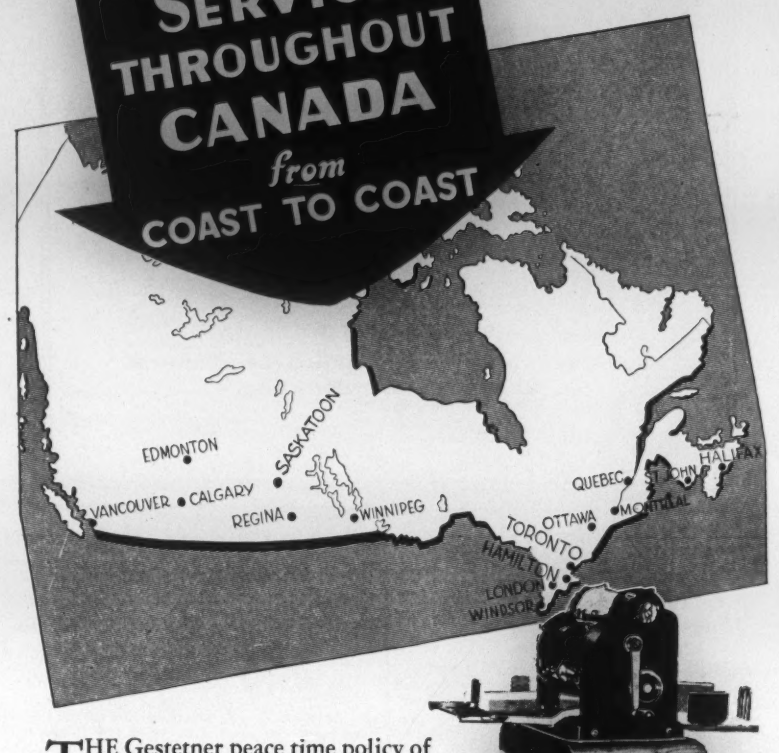

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

JAMAICA PUB. SERVICE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I see that Jamaica Public Service Ltd. has not been doing so well lately from the earnings standpoint, and would appreciate having your opinion as to whether a cut in the dividend is to be looked for.

—A. B. L., Toronto, Ont.

It's true that earnings of Jamaica Public Service Ltd. have declined in recent months, but the decrease scarcely appears serious enough to endanger the dividend. Probably you have seen that net income for the quarter ended March 31, 1943, was $51,917 as against $62,312 for the same period of 1942. But earnings per share of common were $1.25 in 1942, against $1.15 for 1941, and for the twelve months ended March 31, 1943, they were $1.17, indicating a sufficient margin over the 68 cents annual dividend to make the latter seem reasonably safe.

It should be noted that factors contributing to the reduced earnings of recent months have been of a temporary nature, such as the shipping situation in the Caribbean which has curtailed the fuel oil supply in Jamaica and forced a reduction in the production of electric power from that source. Over the year as a whole, better average conditions are expected. Preliminary work is being done on development of water power sites which have been acquired, and the president, Russell D. Bell, speaks of the next ten years as a period of water power development for the company, following the steam power development of the past decade. Completion of developments, however, must await the end of the war, as equipment cannot be obtained at present.

SHERRITT GORDON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold 400 shares of Sherritt Gordon Mines and would like to know if I should continue to hold or should I sell at this time. What effect would the end of the war have on this stock? Could you give me information on "siderite iron ore" they claim to have uncovered?

—M. O., Chula Vista, Cal.

I would be disinclined to dispose of Sherritt Gordon Mines shares at present. It is impossible to foretell what the situation may be in the post-war period as no one knows what will happen to the price of base metals; however, the Michipicoten Iron Mines, in which Sherritt Gordon has a 50 per cent interest, gives every promise of being a substantial and profitable operation.

Little new copper ore was found last year, but the ore reserve was

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Common stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

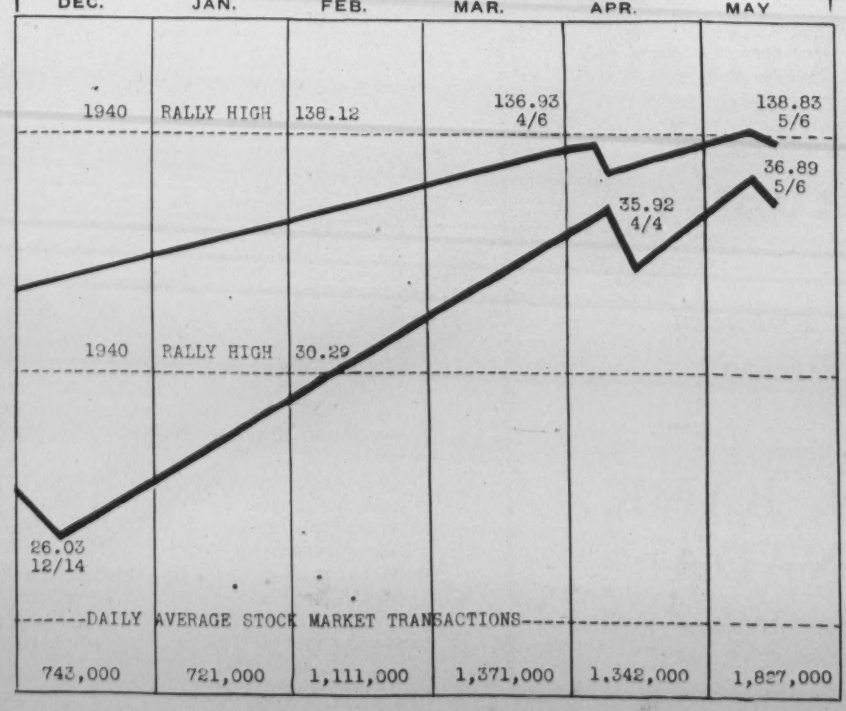
WATCH THE AVERAGES!

Our Forecast of May 23, 1942, written when the Dow-Jones industrial average was still within five points of its bear market low of 92.92, projected a level of 120/125 for the rally then under way. This objective, as reiterated from time to time in subsequent issues, was regarded by us as a minimum level that the upmove from April 1942 should attain prior to culmination. This limit was entered during the week ending January 9 and our Forecast of that date, in commenting on the fact, then propected maximum levels for the rally of 140/145.

During the past two weeks the Dow-Jones industrial average, in reaching extreme highs of 139.13 and 139.30, has, for the first time, almost achieved this 140 level. Volume has tended to rise as this figure has been neared. This rise in volume is to be anticipated since the 152/144 range on the industrial average represents a considerable congestion area. It was in these limits that the market fluctuated from November 1, 1939 to May 11, 1940—a period of over a half year—just preceding the panic decline occasioned by the German invasion of Western Europe. Undoubtedly there will be a heavy amount of stocks to be taken over from tired holders when and if this zone is now entered by the market.

So long as both the rail and the industrial averages fail to break their lows of mid-April, Industrials 131.18, Rails 33.32, which breaking would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or below 32.32 and 130.17, respectively, hope may be held out that at least the 140/145 area will be entered, possibly the 145/150 area. As advised over recent weeks, we would regard attainment of the 140/145 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average (or, in the absence of such development, the downside breaking of the critical points given above) as occasion for selling in accounts where buying reserves are not already substantial in amount.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1943, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 59 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1943, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1943.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1943, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividents payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets, Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the Country in which they reside.

By order of the Board,
W. J. WHITLING,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada,
12th May, 1943.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1943, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 59 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of May, 1943, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1943.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of May, to the 1st day of June, 1943, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Street Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
12th May, 1943.

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NOTICE

WESTERN GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

A meeting of the holders of First Mortgage Series "A" Bonds, Western Grain Company Limited, has been called for June 15th, 1943 at the Office of the Trustee, Montreal Trust Company Winnipeg.

Forms giving details of the Plan of Reorganization and forms for depositing of bearer bonds and appointment of proxy and registered bond proxy are available at the Offices of Montreal Trust Company in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Bondholders are urgently requested to arrange for the deposit of their bonds at once to save the expense of and delays occasioned by an adjourned meeting.

Western Grain Company Limited.

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 28

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Wednesday, June 30th, 1943, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Monday, May 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board
ROBERT FENNELL, K.C.,
Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., May 13, 1943

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 24, Interim, 15c. per share, payable June 30th, 1943, to holders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1943.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 30th, 1943.

COOKING HER OWN GOOSE

only reduced roughly by 500,000 tons. Known ore is sufficient for about five years' milling. The company has highly efficient management. Earnings have never been large due to the low grade of ore and the outlook for the future of low grade producers is somewhat uncertain. A new low grade orebody was located in 1941 about 3½ miles north of the main deposit and an indicated tonnage of over 1,800,000 tons estimated. The grade, however, is unworkable at prevailing prices for copper. The labor situation is serious and earnings may be lower this year. The dividend just declared is three cents a share instead of the customary five cents.

Many million tons of low silica siderite has been indicated on the Ruth mine of the Michipicoten Iron Mines, and this is said to be very susceptible to sintering. Sintering tests have been carried out on both the Josephine mine hematite concentrate and the Ruth low silica siderite, also on various mixtures of the two. The results of these tests are reported to have demonstrated conclusively that iron ore sinters of excellent quality can be produced from any of these feeds.

The annual report for 1942 goes into considerable detail in this connection and if you have not yet received a copy, I would suggest you write to the secretary of the company, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

JASON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am again coming to you for some advice on Jason Mines, as I have shares which cost over 40 cents. Is the base metal venture in British Columbia likely to prove profitable and what is the outlook for the main property in Ontario after the war?

—W. A. H., Belleville, Ont.

While profit possibilities of Twin "J" Mines, on Vancouver Island, subsidiary of Jason Gold Mines, still remain to be determined, it is not anticipated they will be large. Expenditures made by Jason will be returned and officials state there are some prospects of additions. The company is in an excellent position to take advantage of the wartime demand for base metals as it is being operated under the supervision of Wartime Metals Corp., on behalf of the Dominion Government, and concentrates will be sold under contract to the Metals Reserve Co., of Washington. Slow deliveries of equipment have occasioned delays but it is expected the property will be in production early in July.

According to officials the principal advantage of the Twin "J" venture will be that it serves to hold together the Jason organization, keep the gold mining property in good condition until after the war and offer some prospect of a profit in the base metal operation. I understand when the Ontario property shut down there was no sign of exhaustion of ore, although developed reserves showed a decline due to cessation of development owing to lack of manpower. When closed down ore reserves were 45,888 tons averaging just over $16 per ton. At the end of 1942 net working capital was $214,000.

PASCALIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What are the prospects for Pascalis Gold Mines after the war, as I have some shares and am wondering if they are worth retaining?

—F. B., Lachine, Que.

Pascalis Gold Mines is considered likely to become a profitable gold producer but this at least will not be until after hostilities end. Development work on the four lower levels gave considerable encouragement. The property has been maintained in good standing and a further expenditure of around $75,000 will be necessary to put it into production. It is believed eventually an output of 300 tons of millfeed per day can be attained, averaging $10 to $12 per ton.

Government restrictions prevented the property going into production in 1941, and although it was proposed to lease the Cournor mill to treat the ore, the authorities ruled it would be classified as a new producer, and not entitled to priority consideration. At the close of 1942, the company had $464 cash and $8,052 accounts receivable. Advances from associated companies amounted to $69,228.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion on Industrial Acceptance Corporation "A" shares. There is no dividend now, earnings are down, and the outlook appears to me to be pretty poor for an instalment financing company like this in wartime.

—D. E., Liverpool, N.S.

Yes, earnings are down as was to be expected, but actually the company has done a remarkable job of adjusting itself to wartime conditions. While the annual report for 1942 showed earnings on the "A" stock down to $1.07 per share from $2.28 for 1941, it also revealed that the decline in the company's volume of business and profits was much less severe than the decrease in the retail sales of the articles customarily financed, and that further improvement was registered in a strong balance sheet position which saw the net worth of the "A" stock increased to approximately $22 a share, of which more than $19 was represented by highly liquid net current assets.

I would say that the significance of this report is the evidence it gives of the company's ability, under difficult circumstances, to preserve a position that will enable it to participate fully in the profitable business activity to be expected when the war ends. As the company's president pointed out in the annual report: "As long as the war lasts, a great backlog is developing, based on the necessity for replacement of motor cars, electric refrigerators and other articles, the sale of which on instalment terms represents the company's principal business. The services of the company in helping to provide a market for production of these articles will be called upon to the utmost of its facilities when peace arrives and manufacturers have returned to normal operations."

I note you say that "there is no dividend now". The company paid a dividend of 25 cents a share on December 31, 1942, after having paid $1 a share in 1941, $1.75 in 1940 and $2 in 1939 and 1938. Any payment for 1943 will no doubt depend on conditions at the year-end.

BUILDING PRODUCTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am thinking of buying some shares of Building Products Ltd., but before doing so would like to have your opinion regarding the probability or otherwise of the present dividend being maintained.

—H. J. A., Edmonton, Alta.

I think you can reasonably expect that the present 60 cents annual rate will be maintained, as Building Products Ltd. has already adjusted its dividend disbursements to the anticipated effects of heavier taxes this year, with the cut of two months ago from the former 80 cents annual rate (17½ cents quarterly, plus a 10 cents annual extra, which had been in effect for four years) to the present level. In 1943 the company will, of course, have twelve months of the present excess profits tax against only six months last year.

The company had earnings of 88 cents a share available for dividends last year, plus 10 cents per share refundable portion of taxes, against 98 cents a share for 1941. From information regarding the incidence of the 100 per cent E.P.T. given in the 1942 annual report, it is apparent that the distributable earnings for the present year could not exceed about 68 cents per share, exclusive of any refundable portion of taxes. At the same time, they would not drop below that level unless taxable profits were to decline well over $500,000, and there seems to be no prospect of such a decline. President W. R. McNeil spoke with moderate optimism of the outlook in the annual report.

It should be noted, too, that the company has a substantial liquid surplus. At the end of 1942, the surplus accumulated since 1938 (and therefore free from any foreign exchange restrictions as to payment of dividends externally) amounted to approximately 38 cents a share, while cash and Dominion bonds of $1,411,401 were more than double all current liabilities.

Thus, instead of a cut in the present dividend rate, you might perhaps more reasonably consider the possibility of an extra dividend at the end of the year, if the then outlook continues to be satisfactory.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Second Standard Royalties Limited

Dividend No. 44

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1% has been declared upon the Preferred Shares of Second Standard Royalties Limited, payable June 1, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 14, 1943.

By order of the Board,

J. E. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto,
May 10, 1943.

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NOTICE

The Wartime Alcoholic Beverages Order, 1942—a Dominion Government Order—has restricted the gallonage of beer available for consumption during the twelve months commencing November 1st, 1942, and ending October 31st, 1943, and thus has made necessary the inauguration of a ration coupon sales plan for home consumers of beer.

On and after May 17th, 1943, and until further notice, no sales of Canadian Beer for home consumption in quantities of six or more bottles will be permitted in Ontario without the surrender of the proper number of beer ration coupons. Such coupons must be detached from the resident's Individual Beer Ration Coupon Book at a Brewers' Retail Store or a Retail Sales outlet in a brewery or at those Liquor Control Board stores located in municipalities in which no Brewers' Retail Store is operated or by an authorized deliveryman.

Individual Beer Ration Coupon Books can now be secured thereat from 9 a.m. daily by persons of the full age of 21 years, free of charge.

Before issue, civilian applicants for Individual Beer Ration Coupon Books must submit their National Registration Certificate for endorsement and with respect to members of the Armed Forces, their Identification Card.

The maximum quantity authorized by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario as saleable to holders of Individual Beer Ration Coupon Books from May 17th until the end of the month is twenty-four pints, or the equivalent, when available under the daily gallonage sales quota which has been established for each Brewers' Retail Sales outlet and which must be maintained to ensure that some beer will be on sale to residence consumers each business day during the month.

One coupon permits the sale of "one unit" which is six pints of beer. Therefore, the ration coupons which will be valid in May will be the first four which are numbered on the reverse side—1 to 4 inclusive.

Loose coupons are invalid and must not be accepted by any supplier or his employee.

Special forms of Application for ration coupon books for Mail Order customers may be procured from any sales outlet.

Future announcement will be made by the Board relative to the maximum quantity which will be authorized for June and subsequent months.

Penalties are provided in the Liquor Control Act of Ontario for the misuse of Individual Beer Ration Coupon Books and the unlawful purchase, having and consumption of beer.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD OF ONTARIO

About Insurance

Importance of Salvage Operations

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Although the people of many communities throughout the country have been made pretty well acquainted with the value of salvaged materials of various kinds as a contribution to the war effort, it must be admitted that the public generally have given little thought to the question of salvage at and after fires.

When fire destroyed the buildings of the Firestone Company at Fall River, Mass., in October, 1941, it was feared that the 18,000 tons of rubber which they contained—between 5 and 10 per cent of the nation's supply of crude rubber—were irretrievably lost. However, by novel and ingenious salvage methods, described in this article, 10,000 tons of this rubber were recovered for war use.

WHILE the public has been made salvage-conscious to quite an extent, so far at least as concerns the retrieving of various discarded articles of one kind and another from basements and attics and contributing them to community drives in aid of the war effort, the fact remains that there is comparatively little thought generally given to the matter of salvage at and after fires.

It is agreed by even the most optimistic fire preventionists that we are yet a long way from that stage of fire prevention efficiency when fires will no longer occur. With fires therefore a certainty for some time to come, it behooves our public authorities to take such steps as will tend not only to prevent fires from happening but will reduce the loss per fire to a minimum. As an aid in achieving this objective, the value of salvage work becomes apparent when it is realized that trained salvage workers often save at a single fire more of the country's goods and materials than they could produce in a lifetime of labor. By the spreading of one tarpaulin at the right time and place, they are able to prevent the loss of thousands of dollars.

Yet it is a fact that there are fire departments which have not been disposed to adopt the principle of salvage and to apply it in actual practice. Primarily this is largely due to the belief that such work is for the benefit of the insurance companies, and that accordingly the necessary outlay for the installation and maintenance of salvage equipment should be borne by them.

Municipal Responsibility

It is true that salvage corps, like fire departments, were originally organized by insurance companies for the protection of insured property at fires. But it was realized before many years that in the case of fire departments, since the fire extinguishing equipment was operated only to serve the individual interests of the insurance company owning the apparatus, adequate protection of the public could not be secured in this way, and the furnishing of fire department service was taken over as a municipal responsibility.

At a later stage when steam fire engines came into use, the insurance companies were again quick to perceive that much of the damage wrought at fires was of a character that could be largely prevented by prompt action at the time of the fire or immediately thereafter. Salvage companies were thereupon organized for the purpose. Their efficiency has increased along with that of modern fire departments, and salvage work at and after fires is now recognized as a necessary factor if the loss from fire is to be reduced to a minimum.

As fire departments are maintained for the protection of life and property against fire, and as they employ as a rule the most modern and effective means available in their efforts to minimize the fire loss, it follows that, if salvage operations will reduce losses to the public, it is a proper function of fire departments to engage in them. There is no more reason why insurance companies should maintain salvage corps than that they should maintain hook and ladder or hose reel equipment.

Insurance Rates

Since the rates charged for fire insurance depend upon the amount of the fire losses,—where fire losses are high insurance rates are high, and where fire losses are low insurance rates are low—it is the general public and not the insurance companies who have the greatest pecuniary interest in reducing in every possible way the loss from fire.

An outstanding example of the value of salvage operations was furnished in the case of the fire at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company's plant at Fall River, Mass. This fire occurred on October 12, 1941, at a time when the Japs were well advanced with their secret preparations to overwhelm Pearl Harbor, Singapore and the world's major rubber sources, and, before the conflagration was finally extinguished several days later, 30 buildings containing 18,000 tons of rubber—between 5 and 10 per cent of the United States supply of crude rubber—were destroyed.

Following the fire, government and rubber industry experts agreed that any appreciable salvage was very problematical, and the loss of these tons of crude rubber was often referred to as a terrible example of how fire—even an accidental fire such as this one was—could aid the enemy by the destruction of essential materials.

Although the outlook seemed hopeless, the Rubber Reserve Corporation, the Firestone Company, and the insurance companies which carried the insurance on the buildings and contents agreed to try to salvage what they could out of the ruins.

Something New

This type of project was something new in salvage work, but operations were started on October 28, 1941, and before the last of a hundred truckloads of debris had been cleared away it was apparent that some of the rubber could be recovered, though how much was anybody's guess. The method finally developed for digging out the rubber has been described as very similar to "strip" mining.

Seven great shovels—one weighing more than fifty tons—a crane, and a dozen large trucks comprised the equipment used for the mining operations. Debris usual to a severe fire had become embedded in the heat-softened rubber, and it was necessary to separate this wreckage from the chunks of rubber. A novel method was utilized for this purpose—what amounted to a sort of steam laundry, as one commentator has put it. There was a boiler of sufficient capacity to supply steam to six nozzles. Beneath each nozzle was a pit over which ran a roller conveyor to facilitate handling the material as the dirt and muck was blown off the huge blocks of rubber by live steam at 200 pounds pressure.

It took the efforts of sixty-five men working in three shifts from October 28, 1941, to early in September, 1942, to "launder" the recovered rubber with live steam. After it was cleaned, the rubber was sprinkled with soapstone and shipped to three of the country's leading rubber goods manufacturers for reprocessing. Of the more than 18,000 tons of crude rubber contained in the buildings when they were destroyed by fire, 10,000 tons have been recovered by these ingenious salvage methods to be added to the stock pile available for war purposes.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the financial standing of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., showing total assets, surplus, income, disbursements, payments to policyholders, new business for 1942, insurance in force, and the increase, if any, during the past year in the business in force.

—J. C. M., Windsor, Ont.

At December 31, 1942, the total admitted assets of the Aetna Life Insurance Company were $847,864,569, while the surplus, assigned and unassigned, over all liabilities amounted to $45,642,495. Its total income in 1942 was $166,686,808, and its total disbursements were $99,530,880, of which $66,166,405 was the amount paid to policyholders. Its new paid for business, including revivals, in 1942 totalled $1,776,712,934, and the insurance in force at the close of the year amounted to $5,230,527,654, showing a gain for the year of $373,728,582. The company is in a very strong financial position and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been trying to obtain some information as to the standing of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company. I am particularly interested in whether or not difficulties would be presented in obtaining satisfaction of claims with such a company, and whether as a rule the mutual aspect would require the legal action against the members of the mutual severally or merely the company in the case of an unpaid claim. I am told that this company does not operate as a mutual in Ontario and that such difficulties would not be presented. I am also interested as to the financial standing of this company as compared with those in the same business, and in particular their standing in the liability insurance field. The above information is requested in order to later make a decision as to the placing of liability insurance of a considerable amount. The party requiring this insurance is also greatly concerned as to cancellations after an accident and certainly do not wish to jeopardize their position with any company which might cancel the coverage on the least provocation.

—B.R.S., Sudbury, Ont.

While the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company operates on the mutual system, it is by its charter a limited liability company, and any legal action may be taken against it in the same way as against a stock company. Its charter provides that all the assets, including the deposit or premium notes, are liable for the losses occurring under all policies of the company, but that no policyholder is liable in respect of any loss or claim against the company for more than the amount of his premium note or cash premium.

Its total admitted assets at the end of 1942 were $3,819,972, and it had a surplus of assets over liabilities of $2,014,637, exclusive of the unassessed portion of western Canada premium notes, which are not taken into the balance sheet but are treated as contingent assets only. It operates under Dominion charter and registry, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $1,939,324 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Over sixty-seven per cent of its investments are in Dominion Government Bonds. Policyholders are amply protected and all claims are readily collectable.

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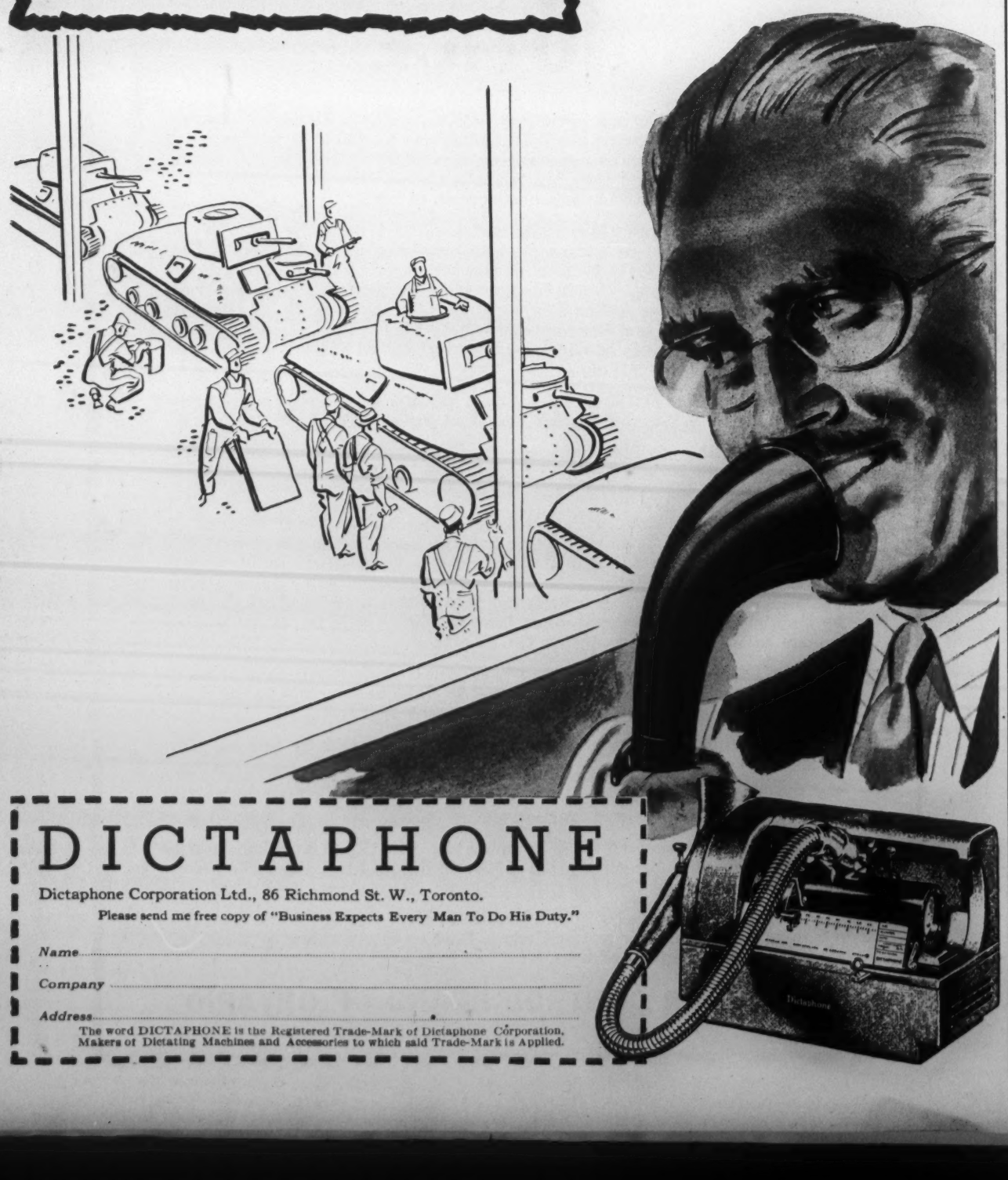

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British Budget Indicates War Effort Near Peak

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Of the British Budget, Mr. Layton says there was "nothing new, nothing revolutionary, nothing that did not come from the old mould". Yet the remarkable buoyancy of revenues from indirect taxation was evidence that there was a large allocation of goods and services to non-essential uses.

In the fact that the Budget, beyond its strokes at beer and tobacco, did little to combat this is seen evidence that the British war effort is at the optimum point or very near it.

London.

BUDGETS, like beauty, are in the eye of the beholder. In the latest effort of Sir Kingsley Wood the stock-market man saw pleasurable relief from his blacker expectations; the economist saw with some approval a modest departure from the "financial" attitude towards budget-making; the consumer of beer and tobacco saw a hand that would get blood from a stone digging deeper into his pocket; while the teetotaler and non-smoker saw an alchemy which fused taxation and morality to make a necessity of his virtue. Sir Kingsley Wood might at least have congratulated himself on the hedging properties of his system. If he succeeded in cutting down consumption he would fail in realizing his estimated income from the new taxes. And if he failed in the former he would succeed in the latter. In a sense, therefore, although this was the dullest Budget for years, it was also one of the most significant.

Here for the first time was indirect taxation used, completely without reference to any precedent and quite out of touch with previous calculations, to cut down inessential spending. Of course, the Treasury has hardly any more idea of what is essential than a statue has. It is not true that tobacco is inessential, except in some ridiculously naive sense. To many people it is as necessary almost as food. And beer is, in general, not inessential as, say, motor cars are. These things are inessential only to those who do not need them, and the number of those is, from the evidence of the Budget itself, decreasing rapidly.

That, however, is by the way. The main fact about the Budget was that there was nothing in it which might indicate that Sir Kingsley had been listening to the advanced schools which urged, months before, that the £ sign should be dropped from the Budget, or that twin-Budgets should be introduced, or that it should be forged altogether as the instrument of the war, in taxing out of existence all forms of consumption which did not sustain life and which competed with the war effort for men, time, materials and money.

In the discernible attitude of mind which framed the Budget can be seen the conviction that the final financial shape of the war effort was settled much earlier in the war. To the Excess Profits Tax and the Purchase Tax and a standard rate of taxation of 10s. in the £, the Treasury has had little to add. Nothing new, nothing revolutionary, nothing that did not come from the old mould. This is important as a sign of the view behind the Budget. It would be monstrous to suppose that the authorities were incapable of reading into the remarkable buoyancy of revenue from indirect taxes the plain fact that there was a large allocation of goods and services to the "inessential".

At Optimum Point?

And in the fact that the latest Budget, apart from its strokes at beer and tobacco, did comparatively little else to combat this tendency, is to be seen the confirmation of the opinion that, not only in finance but also in industry, the British war effort is at the optimum point, or very near it. How would the Budget have been framed had we had another Dunkirk, or the Germans secured new big victories instead of having been castrated in Russia, and battered in North Africa? It would not then have been a matter of 2d. on a packet of cigarettes, or 2d. on a pint of beer. So it was a confident Budget, a final and confident Budget.

The stock markets have given the closest preliminary idea of how the "affected" industries will react. After being cautious, brewery and tobacco shares permitted themselves a polite dip on the announcement of the new imposts. Then they started getting back to where they were. Not every market man agrees with the view that consumption will be so little affected, but there are reasons for supposing that it will prove resistant. There is so much scope for adjustment. The private spender can always adjust his ratios of spending as between different items; he can do worse, by adjusting his ratio of spending to saving, so that Sir Kingsley Wood may be dipping his hand in the pocket of Lord Kindersley, the savings chief. The private spender, if he is a wage earner, may also repeat the unspeakable stupidity that was committed by thousands when the first hard Budget appeared, of saying, well, we accept the hardships of the budget; now, please, may we have an increase in wages to enable us to meet all this extra tax? (Many got it, too.)

What is certain is that in the current financial year there will be a greater volume of purchasing power in the hands of the public than last year, and there will be nothing to prevent the development still further of the tastes which the Budget was designed to fight. The trend of the inessential consumption at which Sir Kingsley struck will provide significant lessons.

It was not surprising that the Chancellor should have devoted himself so much in his speech to the question of post-war finance, for he had nothing new to say, nor his Budget anything fundamentally new to do, in the matter of war finance. His unquestioning faith in the permanence of cheap money provoked some smiles in Throgmorton Street, where long-dated gilt-edged issues were being marked down a little on a profounder reading of the implication of expansionist post-war currency proposals, and on more detailed thinking about what the post-war must contain anyway, with or without Lord Keynes. The assumption is that, if the Germans and the Japs survive till then, next year's Budget will go haywire and add still another 2d. to a packet of cigarettes and another 2d. to beer. And we shall have to wait for the post-war before we have a Budget behind which there is some hard thinking.

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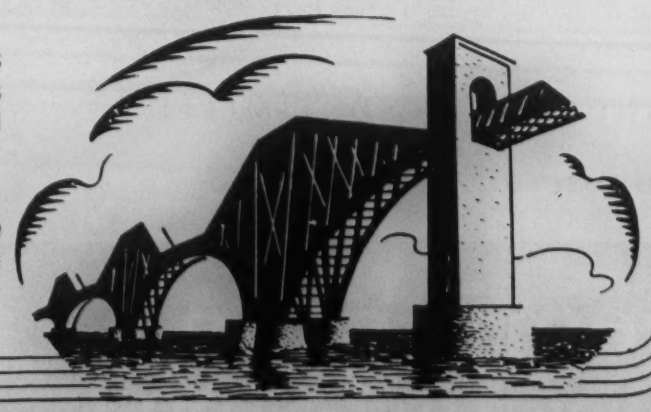

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Wednesday a Whole Holiday for Vancouver Retailers

BY P. W. LUCE

RETAIL business firms in Vancouver have established a full holiday on Wednesdays for the duration of the war, and there is a good prospect that the mid-week hiatus will become permanent.

No other large city in Canada has attempted to suspend business on such a comprehensive scale, and the experiment is being watched with interest by retailers in all parts of the country. If it works out successfully, the Wednesday holiday may eventually become general all over the Dominion.

There are still a few exceptions to the closing of stores. Business goes on as usual in the suburban districts, and the downtown butchers remain open as they find they could not reduce their working hours without serious inconvenience to the public. Because of the labor shortage, many butchers have to work from seven in the morning until nearly seven at night.

Grocers are also serving customers Wednesday mornings, but there are very few groceries of major importance in the business section of Vancouver. The department stores captured this trade long ago, though they later lost heavily to the chain stores.

Druggists, of course, are still on the job. One of these keeps open twenty-four hours a day, but on the whole there has been a marked decline in business hours. Many of the stores open at 10 a.m. and close at 7 p.m., and do not find their takings materially less than when the clerks worked from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Employees, naturally, welcome the mid-week holiday. They have suffered no cut in salary or wages, though they may have to work a little harder on Thursdays to take up the slack. Business on Wednesday mornings has been rather on the slim side for many years, and has had to be stimulated by special sales and basement bargains.

The Retail Merchants' Association is asking the city council to put a curb on Sunday sales, especially of groceries. Hundreds of self-styled confectionery stores carry stocks of shelf goods which, theoretically, are sold only up to 6 p.m., but in practice may be bought up to midnight week days, and all day Sunday by any customer who does not look too much like a detective.

The selling of vegetables after 6 p.m. may also be stopped. This business is largely in the hands of Chinese, who have no objection whatever to long hours. Grocery stocks are often carried as a profitable sideline by these greengrocers, who pay a small license fee for the privilege.

In an effort to curb growing activities in "black market" goods, the Retail Merchants' Association has announced that any member guilty of such practices will be expelled from the organization. The "black market" trade has been chiefly in stolen goods, particularly butter, tea, coffee, sugar, condensed milk, and dried fruits. Very few convictions have been registered, and the punishment has been rather on the light side.

In New Westminster, twelve miles from Vancouver, where Saturday evening shopping had been almost a social affair for more than fifty years, all but a few food stores now close at six o'clock, and one more ancient tradition has gone, never to return.

The Housing Shortage

There isn't much unoccupied living space in Vancouver. The present population could be increased by only about one per cent, according to the survey taken by National Housing Registry.

Of the 76,485 forms distributed, more than 10,000 were tossed aside by the addressees as no concern of theirs. An analysis of the 66,000 returned more or less properly filled out shows that 2097 rooms could be found for 3033 persons, under various conditions and restrictions. Only 180 light-housekeeping rooms are available, and the demand for this type of accommodation runs into the thousands.

A few dozen rooms or suites can be found for families with children, but the stipulation "No Kids" is prominent on a large number of forms. A fair number of housewives offered to share the use of their kitchens and bathrooms with renters, though experience has shown this is frequently an arrangement of dubious value. A city magistrate, after trying to adjudicate on the rights and wrongs of a quarrel that had its genesis over a partnership stove, observed:

"You mustn't expect two women to agree in one kitchen. It isn't in human nature."

His opinion has been questioned, but he intends to stick to it until he is proved wrong by a plebiscite at some civic election.

Although the inquiry forms carried a solemn warning that severe penalties might be visited on those who failed to make returns, the 10,000 householders who ignored this are not worrying unduly. They know that no action has been taken against delinquents in five other cities.

Union for Teachers

British Columbia school teachers are taking a place in the ranks of organized labor. The choice was made at the annual convention of the B. C. Teachers' Federation, by a majority vote of 175 to 116. A recent referendum throughout the province had shown 1293 in favor of affiliation, as against 1021 against it.

One of the chief arguments of the antis was that it is not consonant with the dignity of the profession to be joined in too close an association with manual laborers. The proponents of affiliation stressed the big difference in earnings between organized workers and the white collar element, and there was no adequate rebuttal to this.

Whether the teachers will affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, or with the Canadian Congress of Labor, will be decided by the executive. The former seems to be favored.

As an indication that they have full knowledge of the advantages labor affiliation will confer on them, the teachers propose taking a strike vote on the salary question shortly. Strike action on Oct. 15 is indicated if the government refuses to accede to the minimum demands of $1100 a year for an elementary school teacher, $1300 for a junior high school teacher, and $1400 for a senior high school teacher. Present scale is from $100 to $200 below these figures. Annual increments over a five-year period are also sought.

There has never been a teachers' strike in British Columbia, though this weapon has been used in the prairie provinces with more or less satisfactory results. In the United States, where teachers belong to the AFL, there has never been a strike, while in Britain, where there is no labor affiliation, the teachers have walked out on fifteen occasions.

Of the 4037 teachers in B.C., 1126 do not belong to the Federation. The attitude of these isolationists, should the Federation call a strike, is a matter of doubt. They may be polled shortly to ascertain their views, but their influence will be slight. Most of the non-members are in the rural districts.

When schools re-open next September it is expected that the shortage of teachers will be the greatest in twenty years. There are now almost no young men joining the ranks of the profession, a large number of experienced male teachers have gone into the services or into the more remunerative shipyards and munition plants, and women teachers by the score have also been tempted away from their desks by the lure of higher earnings.

So as to fill these gaps, the authorities have suspended the rule barring married women teachers, and have urged retired men and women to return to their old tasks while the emergency exists. Fifty or sixty have answered this call. There could be more, for an appreciable number of pensioned teachers are still capable of doing good work, but under existing conditions this would entail too great a financial sacrifice on their part. If some plan could be devised whereby the pension would not be trimmed down because of earnings, the teacher shortage would be eased in a good many places.

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"Joe Harris, 1913-42"

(*Continued from Page* 25)

I do not want to be blessed or brave, but to walk two-footed over a greening earth to my life unlived.

It will be good to lie here only if such as my son may go in no fear of mousy hunger, of yard-cops and the slammed door in a Canada mildewed with the fat and unheeding.

for they rest from their labors.

It is a brief sleep only I need from the screech of the bomb and the toil and terror of the raid. And after that to work as never before, in my own land, with my own hand and brain, and to eat the fruits I have grown. These bones are young and frustrate for resting.

Vouchsafe him light,

For it is dark here, padre, dark and clay-cold.

peace and refreshment, joy and consolation

Then I would lie naked on the great saddled boulder where the swimming hole was deepest, until the sun sent me flying again into the green and silken waters.

in the ample folds of Thy great love,

O my mother. .

through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

The new President of the Empire Club of Toronto is W. Eason Humphreys who is Canadian Manager of Leyland Motors Ltd. and fought in the R.N.V.R. in the last war. He is a Royal Photographic Society member.

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